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SOFIA NOTES CARTER ADDRESS, AIRBORNE FORCE MOVEMENT

AU130923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 13 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A brief address by President Carter has been reported from the White House in Washington in which he states that the United States is stopping all oil imports from Iran. This decision of the United States is a reaction to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by revolutionary Iranian students.

In the meantime, the transfer of airborne special task units from a military base in the state of Texas to an unknown destination has started. It is announced that this maneuver is being carried out for the purpose of testing the fighting capacity and combat readiness of the troops, and their ability to react promptly under unpredictible circumstances.

LEADERS GREET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU091420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 62d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution--date not given]

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as to the entire Soviet people and to you personally our fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Each year which has elapsed since the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution more and more brightly reveals the everlasting importance of the October revolution as the main event of the 20th century, an event which marked the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind--the era of socialism and communism.

Under the leadership of its tested vanguard--the glorious CPSU--the homeland of Lenin became the first state of working people in the world, it resisted counterrevolution and defeated the imperialist interventionists, it crushed fascism and rescued mankind's civilization from annihilation. Following the principles of the October revolution, the great Soviet people, after overcoming the tremendous destruction, achieved great successes in their socioeconomic and intellectual development. They built a developed socialist society and with their constructive efforts and creative daring they are successfully building the communist society. The tremendous successes of the Soviet Union in the construction of communism represent a source of inspiration for the peoples building socialism, for all peoples who are engaged in the struggle for peace, national independence and social justice.

The immortal ideas of the Great October Revolution have rallied the countries of the socialist community into an indestructible alliance and these countries have become a powerful factor in contemporary development. Along with the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement, the fraternal socialist countries are playing a decisive role in the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The consistent, peace-loving policy conducted by the Soviet Union and by the other countries belonging to the socialist community, the persevering struggle for the practical implementation of the peace program--all these things are increasingly supported by worldwide public opinion. The new Soviet initiatives set forth in the remarkable speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin won the ardent support of all progressive and realistic people. These proposals are an eloquent confirmation of the socialist countries' resolve to do everything within their power in order to stop the armaments race, in order to go over to real disarmament and in order to secure peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In celebrating the glorious anniversary of the October revolution we assert gladly that the fraternal, mutual relations existing between the BCP and the CPSU, between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, are increasingly developing, strengthening and being intensified. The results of our joint policy, the policy of a comprehensive drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, are increasing. The recently signed general plan on specialization and production sharing in the sector of material production for the period up to 1990 will represent an important new step toward the implementation of this joint policy and a higher stage in the development of the economic relations between our two countries and will represent a contribution to the consolidation of the positions of real socialism.

In these days of joyous festivities, with all our hearts, dear comrades, we wish you and the heroic Soviet people new, great successes in the implementation of the glorious projects adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress in the struggle to insure lasting peace and social progress throughout the world, for the triumph of the ideas of the Great October Revolution.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL

9 November Arrival

AU091700 Sofia BTA in English 1456 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Luis de Almeida Cabral, president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) arrived here. He was invited to pay a formal and friendly visit to Bulgaria by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

Mr Luis Cabral is accompanied by: Mr Victor Saude Maria, member of the Executive Committee of the PAIGC party and state commissioner for foreign affairs; by Mr Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner for natural resources; by Mr Mario Cabral, state commissioner for agricultural development; and by the members of the PAIGC Supreme Military Council; Mr Agostinho Cabral d'Almeida, chief of the air forces; Mr Francisco Pereira, president of the State Council of the Bolama-Bijagos region; Mr Irenio Nacimento Lopes, president of the state committee of the region Oyo, and others.

At the airport of Sofia the distinguished guests were welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and by other Bulgarian party and state officials.

Talks With Zhivkov

AU091932 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA)--The heads of state of Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Cabral, began formal talks here today. In an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship they discussed the state of bilateral relations and the chances to make them brisker and stronger.

The Bulgarian party to the talks included: Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and vice president of the State Council; Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union; Mrs Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, and member of the State Council, and Lieutenant-General Zhelyazko Zhelyazkov.

Guniea-Bissau was represented at the talks by: Mr Victor Saude Maria, member of the Executive Committee of the PAIGC party and state commissioner for foreign affairs; Mr Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner for natural resources; Mr Mario Cabral, state commissioner for agricultural development, and the following members of the PAIGC Supreme Military Council: Mr Aghostino Cabral d'Almada, chief of the air forces; Mrs Francisca Pereira, chairman of the State Council of the Bolama-Bijagos region; and Mr Ilia Barber, chief of the "Europe-America" department at the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual agreement, will continue tomorrow.

Boyana Residence Dinner

AU121616 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On 9 November at the Boyana residence Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of Luis Cabral, chairman of the Guinea-Bissau State Council and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

The following persons attended the dinner: Comrades Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Peko Takov; Pencho Kubadi Nski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Todor Bozhinov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Andrey Lukanov; Georgi Yordanov; Drazha Vulcheva; Krustyu Trichkov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atansov; Petur Dyulgerov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and members of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

The members of the Guinea-Bissau delegation Victor Saude Maria, Samba Lamine Mane, Mario Cabral, Agostinho Cabral d'Almeida, and Francisco Pereira, as well as other officials, also attended.

During the dinner which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral toasted each other.

Visit to Sofia Institutes

AU101444 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, have visited the Institute for Electric and Internal Combustion Engines. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral were cordially welcomed by the institute's collective. They inspected the (?experimental) department where new models of machines are being designed as well as the scientific-research laboratoy which are equipped with modern material-technical equipment and with the latest detailed scientific achievements. Experimental machines were also demonstrated.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral later visited the Nikola Puskarov Institute for Soil Research and Yields Programming. Lyuben Gogov, director of the institute, acquainted the guests with the institute's (?activity) in increasing the yields of agricultural production and with its broad international ties with the countries of Asia and Africa. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Luis Cabral inspected the chemistry and physics laboratories at the agrarian-chemical administration for agriculture.

End of Talks

AU101959 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA)--The state leaders of Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Luis Cabral, today ended their official talks. Bilateral relations were discussed in detail. The two sides agreed to study the opportunities for the further development and deepening of their cooperation. Bulgaria is to render assistance to Guinea-Bissau in the development of agriculture and of some branches of the light industry.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Cabral exchanged views also on some major issues of the international situation. The identity or closeness of the views on many of the questions discussed was noted. Great attention was paid to the situation in Africa. The problems of detente and disarmament, the situation in the Middle East and some other questions were also discussed.

Cabral Press Conference

AU102040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, today held a press conference at which, among other things, he said the following:

[Begin Cabral recording, in Portuguese fading into Bulgarian] I wish to express my satisfaction with the opportunity to pay a visit to Bulgaria for the first time as well as with the fruitful talks I had with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Bulgaria is one of the countries which has rendered us assistance in our struggle for national liberation. I am deeply moved by the warm welcome accorded to us by Comrade Todor Zhivkov as well as by the attention he devoted to the problems of our country.

We are of the opinion, that our comprehensive cooperation must be in keeping with the relations of friendship and solidarity which have emerged during the difficult years of our struggle for national liberation. Bulgaria can teach us its experience in the development of our economy and assist us in the efforts for the development and progress of our country. I think that there are ample opportunities to continue and to develop the cooperation between our countries.

11 November Departure

AU111411 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 11 November Luis Cabral, president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, departed from Bulgaria.

At the festively decorated airport the guest was seen off by party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as well as public and cultural figures.

TODOROV, KUBADINSKI RECEIVE SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 12 November Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Syrian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council. Earlier the delegation was received by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION

9 November Arrival

AU091929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, People's Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo member and minister of public health, arrived in Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee. Mir Ahmad Gurbuz, Afghan ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

Meeting with Mishev

AU101937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, has received the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health of Afghanistan.

Mir Ahmad Gurbuz, Afghan ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Talks With Stanishev

AU191939 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the delegation of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party and minister of health of Afghanistan.

At the meeting, which passed off in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged about the problems which the two parties are solving at the present stage and also on some topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers' movement. Stress was laid on the determination of the two parties to expand and deepen their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two friendly peoples and of peace and security in the world.

There was complete unanimity on all the questions discussed.

Meeting With Kubadinski, Delegation

AU121517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 12 November in Sofia talks between a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health, took place.

The Afghan guests were briefed on the Fatherland Front's history and the tasks and activity of our greatest mass-political organization.

Confidence was expressed that the relations between the Fatherland Front and similar organizations in Afghanistan will further expand and strengthen.

Meeting With Bonev

AU121830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On 12 November Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the National Assembly, met with the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health.

At the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the guests were briefed on the structure and activity of the National Assembly, as our supreme organ of state power.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED

AU121510 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA)--The 17th session of the Commission on Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and China was held in Sofia, November 5 through 12.

A protocol on techno-scientific cooperation between the two sides for the year 1980 was signed today.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU121612 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 34th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and working people, the BCP Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 34th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain and all British communists.

We follow with warm sympathy your noble struggle in defense of the vital interests of Great Britain's working people and for building a united front against monopolies. We are confident that the decisions you adopt will be a significant step along the way of increasing the authority and influence of the British communists.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in the common struggle for peace, democracy and social progress in the world, and for strengthening the principles of the great Marxist-Leninist teaching.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--A delegation of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship led by Yuriy (Kolomeyev), chairman of the Ukraine Republic sector of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship and first deputy chairman of the Ukraine State Planning Committee, met the leadership of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The leader of the Soviet delegation, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the October Revolution anniversary's celebrations, also met Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU]

STOYCHEV AT SOVIET'S PARTY--Aleksandur Doluda, Soviet Consul General in Varna, tonight gave a cocktail party at the Black Sea Hotel in Varna on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary. Todor Ztoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and the first BCP secretaries and the chairmen of the okrug people's councils of the Varna, Burgas, Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, Tolbukhin, Turgovishte and Shumen okrugs attended the cocktail party. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE--A scientific-technical conference with international participation devoted to the subject "Quality Management in the Construction Sector" opened in Blagoevgrad yesterday. For two days experts and scientific workers from Bulgaria, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Hungary and France will read about 20 reports and papers. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 79 p 4 AU]

DOLEZAL VIEWS ANTI-CSSR 'TERRORISM' IN WEST

AU0811140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal comment in the column "We Comment": "Monstrous Logic"]

[Text] As we have already informed our readers in the article "Blackmail Produces No Effect on Us" [6 November], the international reaction is now striving to "involve" terrorists in the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns being unleashed in the United States and in other NATO Pact countries.

Citizens of our country working abroad are being threatened with the blowing up of a building or car, and even with murder. These threats have cropped up in the FRG, in Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium, but also in France and Switzerland and so forth. It must be frankly stated that the Czechoslovak authorities are not treating these threats lightly and that they have brought, and are bringing them to the notice of the appropriate governments and [official] places.

It must be noted that the terrorists do not stop at verbal threats. There have already been certain actual attacks on Czechoslovak citizens: A few days ago the wife of a Czechoslovak diplomat was attacked in Paris; and on 29 October an unknown attacker fired twice on the car of a Czechoslovak diplomat in the United States.

Certain connections here merit extraordinary attention. As is known, Italian rightwing circles--which know very well that the activities of terrorist gangs are being controlled by the CIA--have attempted several times in the past "to blacken the character" of Czechoslovakia in particular in connection with the activities of the terrorist organization known as the "Red Brigades"--as though we in Czechoslovakia were training these terrorists. Now they are again using the "Red Brigades" for anti-Czechoslovak attacks. The voices of "Red Brigades" members are coming over the telephones in the FRG capital, Bonn, threatening Czechoslovak representatives in the FRG with death. We cannot avoid calling to mind certain signs in the past that made it clear that the strings from the Italian terrorists lead to certain extremely reactionary forces in the FRG, among others. It is also a matter of other, far wider international connections. These latest actions in particular have completely unmasked the true mechanism of the today's dangerous "playthings" of the reactionary forces in the West.

Together with some of their partners in Western Europe, U.S. militarist circles are at present preparing an extensive attack on the process of international detente. With the aid of their plan for deploying new American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries they would like to reverse the process of detente and totally unwind the spiral of feverish armament.

In order to camouflage these criminal plans of theirs, they are stirring up broad, aggressive and slanderous campaigns against the socialist countries. These practices, these methods of theirs were already quite justly pilloried by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties in 1976. In order to introduce chaos into public opinion, deceive certain credulous people and entangle them in their nets, the organisers of these actions are brandishing words like humanity, human rights, freedom, democracy and so forth. And now the circle is closing. In fact, the attacks unleashed with such extraordinary spitefulness in the last few weeks by the reactionary centers of psychological warfare in the West, and "blessed" even by certain governmental circles, are, in particular, the very impetus that "has now let loose the darkest forces of their society--the terrorist organisations."

The actual connections show very clearly: The aggressive and slanderous statements by official bourgeois representatives are a gross meddling in internal affairs and a violation of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. To take a specific context, this slanderous campaign against the CSSR in particular is an objective source of the wave of terrorist threats and an inspiration for it. Here we have a new and a yet more heinous form of the "argument" that has appeared time and again in the pages of the bourgeois press and has also resounded from the mouths of certain representatives: The argument that, allegedly, terrorism against a socialist country, against progressive forces, is not terror at all, but the "implementation of human rights." What monstrous logic, what monstrous manipulation with concepts dear to the people throughout the world!

Additional Reaction

LD091800 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Four years, 3 months and 8 days ago the Helsinki Final Act was signed by representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The signatories pledged to make all-round contributions to mutual understanding, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, regardless of different social systems.

However, some people in the West somehow do not fancy the principles of this covenant. Then, 2 years after the Helsinki Final Act, Western information media launched a campaign against socialist countries, maintaining that they failed to observe the rights of their citizens. Persons who hijacked Czechoslovak planes to West Germany were declared to be heroes. Air pirates and terrorists who should have faced trial for criminal acts committed in Czechoslovakia wanted to save themselves by escaping to the West. By bourgeois propaganda they were described as victims of human rights violations in socialist countries. Very recently, bourgeois propaganda got excited because Czechoslovak authorities had the audacity of sentencing, in accordance with valid laws, a number of people who have clearly violated Czechoslovak law. This attitude seems to be the Western concept of creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation among nations.

Of late, there have been more of these strange interpretations of the Helsinki Final Act. Not only have the authorities in West Europe and the United States enabled bourgeois information media to slander Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, they also close their eyes to tangible and highly dangerous actions. Very recently, Czechoslovak citizens representing their country in the West have been threatened and even physically assaulted. In late October the Czechoslovak Embassy in Berne, Switzerland, received a letter containing threats of violence against the staff of Czechoslovak representative offices in Paris, Berne, London and Rome. At the same time the Czechoslovak Embassy in Bonn received a threat from the so-called Red Brigade, the terrorist organization mainly active in Italy, that two Czechoslovak diplomats would be shot. Shortly before that, some Western information media had been trying to tell the world that there is a connection between the Red Brigade and Czechoslovakia. Actual facts have shown that links exist rather between this terrorist organization and ultrareactionary circles in West Germany.

In their anti-Czechoslovak campaign reactionary forces did not merely content themselves with threats. In Paris, the wife of a Czechoslovak diplomat was physically assaulted. On 29 October an unknown person fired 2 shots at the car of an employee of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington. Evidently those who have been spoiling the atmosphere with slander against socialist countries had now joined forces with terrorists. Terrorism, however, is also condemned by bourgeois legislation. But Western propaganda found a solution, maintaining that terrorism against socialist countries and progressive forces is not terrorism but fighting for human rights.

What is the aim of those giving the green light to antisocialist and anti-Czechoslovak activities? Toppling the socialist order in Czechoslovakia or inciting the population of capitalist countries toward opposing and hating socialism? In any case, such activities are in absolute contravention of the Helsinki Final Act. Representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada had expressed with their signatures that they are declaring to respect and put into effect the Final Act. Or were some of them not serious about their signatures?

LE MONDE'S 'MISINFORMATION' AGAINST CSSR DRAWS ATTACK

AU091348 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the column "Notes": "Eloquent Silence"]

[Text] In the latest issue of TVORBA three Czechoslovak publicists (K. Doudera, J. Hora and Jkorinek) have published an open letter addressed to the director of the French bourgeois periodical LE MONDE in which they react to the arrant nonsense written about Czechoslovakia by Manuel Lucbert, the Paris daily's Vienna correspondent, in a series of reports in August.

Now already we have reached November. Why the belated reaction to articles published 3 months ago? This was not through the fault of the three Czechoslovak journalists but the fault of Mr Jacques Fauvet, LE MONDE's director, who suppressed the open letter from Prague, which letter had been sent via registered mail.

Why has he suppressed the letter? For lack of space? This is hardly the case. Whenever somebody comes to LE MONDE with anti-Czechoslovak slander, he always finds space for it.

The open letter by the three Czechoslovak publicists did not belong to this category--on the contrary, it held up a mirror to the director of the French editorial office to show him what an excellent person he has in Vienna. It is true that Manuel Lucbert doesn't confuse the Vltava River with the Danube, which happened in LE MONDE to another qualified expert on our country some time ago. Mr Lucbert has confused many other facts, as the open letter bears out, confusing the past with the present. He was mistaken, above all, as regards the period we live in--he spoke about our country in the same offensive tone in which the then French Premier Daladier and his Prague envoy treated it in the days of Munich.

It would be useless, however, to blame the poor Vienna correspondent of LE MONDE. After all, he only wrote what the paper's director wishes written. It does not matter if one cannot make head or tail of it, the main thing is that Czechoslovakia is made to appear as something bad and ugly. This is, after all, the custom in LE MONDE; it is in vogue, it is the general practice. Had Manuel Lucbert written something other from gross misinformation the director probably would have thrown such article into the waste bucket, just a. he has done with the open letter.

STROUGAL LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

LD111230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left Prague by air today for an official visit to Japan. The aim of the visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the Japanese Government, is to contribute to the expansion and intensification of cooperation between both countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Lubomir Strougal is being accompanied by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Supka, minister for technological and investment promotion; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; Frantisek Stafa, head of the Prime Minister's Office, and other officials.

At Ruzyne Airport, Lubomir Strougal and member of his entourage were seen off by Karol Laco, Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premiers; Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, minister of the interior; and Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Present also were Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, and Yoshitsu Shibura, Japanese charge d'affaires.

Talks With Ohira

LD122325 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo (CETEKA correspondent)--The first talks ever between Czechoslovak and Japanese premiers in Japan were opened by Lubomir Strougal and Masayoshi Ohira here on Monday.

Taking part were members of Lubomir Strougal's entourage, and on the Japanese side Foreign Minister Saburu Okita, International Trade and Industry Minister Yshitake Sasaki and other government functionaries.

Today's opening round of the talks focused on international issues. The two leaders paid attention especially to international detente, disarmament, cooperation and security in Europe and the Far East.

Earlier today, Lubomir Strougal met representatives of Japanese trade, industrial and economic organizations. Chairman of the Czechoslovakia-Japan Economic Committee Eij Suzuki spoke in favour of the further promotion of economic and scientific technological cooperation and cooperation on third markets to help boost mutual exchange of goods. At the meeting with Japanese industrialists Premier Strougal recalled the sixty years old tradition of Czechoslovak-Japanese trade relations. In the last twenty years mutual trade increased almost twenty-fold and both sides purchased licences for sophisticated products from one another. The premier noted that almost twenty Japanese companies have their representations in Czechoslovakia, which is almost one-third of all foreign companies' offices in Prague.

He mentioned the necessity of intensifying economic and industrial cooperation, as this is the only way of raising mutual exchange of goods and altering the structure of the exchange. He specifically suggested for the development of cooperation machine tools and forming machines, textile machines, electronics, metallurgy and communications. Many possibilities exist also in cooperation on third markets where Czechoslovakia and Japan already work together. Lubomir Strougal voiced the hope that Czechoslovak enterprises will in future be suppliers of some products for Japanese deliveries, just as Japanese manufacturers are already suppliers for some Czechoslovak deliveries. The premier described scientific technological cooperation, a sphere not yet much utilized, as one of the most promising possibilities of cooperation.

In an interview with the Japanese NHK television company on Monday Lubomir Strougal said that he regarded a search for ways of intensifying economic cooperation between Japan and Czechoslovakia as a primary aim of his visit. The visit can also become a great impulse for the promotion of cooperation in the cultural and social spheres. He voiced the same ideas in interviews he granted today to Japan's leading economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and the Nippon Television Company.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC

LD091824 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appointed Zdenek Trhlik Czechoslovak ambassador to China. The president recalled Josef Pribyl from this post in connection with his assignment to other duties.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD121334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, left on a friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today at the invitation of General Mustafa al-Qadir Talas, minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic.

HUMAN RETURNS FROM DANISH CP ANNIVERSARY

LD112204 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague today from the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Denmark

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW KUWAITI ENVOY

LD092146 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Friday new Kuwaiti Ambassador to Czechoslovakia 'Abd al-Aziz e. al-Khadar. They discussed the development of friendly relations between the two countries and topical international issues.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD130910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Vladimir Matskevich, the ambassador of the Soviet Union. They discussed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and some topical international issues.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD100040 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak-Cuban protocol on goods exchange in 1980, and an agreement on cooperation in improving service for machines, equipment and other engineering products supplied from Czechoslovakia to Cuba were signed here on Friday. Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba in 1880 mainly engineering products, rolled material, malt, hops and other goods and Cuba will supply Czechoslovakia with raw sugar, citrus fruit, molasses, nickel, copper concentrate, chromium ore etc. Trade between the two countries will increase by 11 per cent in 1980 compared to this year.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received on this occasion Cuban Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente Menendez, head of the Cuban delegation to the talks.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD091220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Aleksandr Rusanov, secretary of the Moscow obkom. The meeting, attended by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and other representatives, passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

ARGENTINE TRADE OFFICIAL CONTINUES VISIT TO PRAGUE

Interview With CTK

LD072206 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Economic and trade exchanges between Argentina and Czechoslovakia doubled between 1976 and 1978, the visiting Argentine Foreign Trade Minister [title as received] Alejandro Estrada stressed in an interview with Ceteka on Wednesday.

He said that last year, the volume of Argentine exports to Czechoslovakia reached 36 million dollars and imports from Czechoslovakia were worth 34 million dollars. Argentina is interested especially in the deliveries of complete plants, turbines for power plants, textile machinery and chemical products, while Czechoslovakia imports from Argentina mainly leather, feeds, wool, edible oil and fish, Alejandro Estrada said. He added: "We are interested in increasing also our exports of maize, soya and tobacco, as well as in increasing trade exchange in the sphere of chemical, oil and pharmaceutical products." The Argentine foreign trade minister said that his country's exports to the socialist countries exceed 1,000 million dollars stressing that Argentina's interests coincide with those of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. [passage indistinct]

Trade Protocol Signed

LD072207 Prague CTK in English 2030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The 4th session of the Czechoslovak-Argentine Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here on Wednesday with the signing of the final protocol. The document signed by Foreign Trade Ministers Andrej Barcak of Czechoslovakia and Alejandro Estrada of Argentina provides for increasing exports of Czechoslovak equipment for power plants, machine tools, textile machines and rolling equipment to Argentina, and for Czechoslovak participation in the construction and reconstruction of several power plants and cement plants. The Argentine republic will export to Czechoslovakia mainly food and agricultural products, wool, cotton and hides. New items in Czechoslovak imports from Argentina will be corn, tobacco and soya.

COMMENTS ON VIENNA BURGTHEATER'S TOUR

AU091454 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "Notes": "The Play With Burgtheater"]

[Text] The Austrian press is angry at us once again. We have allegedly "unkindly kept secret" the performances by the visiting Vienna Burgtheater in Prague and in Bratislava.

One could not, reportedly, complain about the attendance at the performances, which was good, but allegedly no Czechoslovak representative received the company and the press was silent about the Burgtheater's performances. The Austrian press attributes it to the fact that Havel's and Kohout's plays are being performed on the Burgheater's stage.

What plays this Viennese theater stages is a matter for its taste. However, if the gentlemen from the Burgtheater complain in the press about not having received a friendlier reception, it must be said that they could not expect anybody to kiss their hands and to sing eulogies of them after the unfriendly attitudes the leadership of that theater had assumed toward the host country in the days and weeks preceding the tour. It not only made it possible for Pavel Kohout, who has been stripped of Czechoslovak citizenship, to hold a press conference directly in the theater but the Burghteater even organized, immediately before its departure for Czechoslovakia, a matinee that was designed to be--according to the Austrian press--a "demonstration of solidarity" with those whom the Prague Municipal Court had sentenced for subversive activity against the republic. Is this, perhaps, their perception of cultural exchange?

A spokesman for the government in Vienna immediately concluded that, allegedly, "Czechoslovakia's interest in cultural relations with Austria is doubtful," however, the Burgtheater's tour did not represent the beginning of such a cultural exchange. The guest performances by the Viennese Opera were received warmly by the Prague audience and the Czechoslovak press wrote about them certainly more extensively and more favorably than is being done in similar cases by the Viennese press [when the Czechoslovak companies go to Austria]. The "Days of Austrian Film," too, were received very well in our country. Thus our side has provided sufficient devidence that we are sincerely interested in cultural exchange with Austria and that we hold its cultural contribution in esteem. It is thus, certainly, not Czechoslovakia that would like to exploit cultural relations for political campaigns against another country, to interfere in its internal affairs. This should be realized both by the genetlemen from the Burgtheater and by those who would like to stage a dirty political play with it.

KAREL HOFFMANN ATTENDS BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE

LD092226 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of town committees of trade unions and district trade union councils met in Bratislava at a conference today to discuss ways of implementing the conclusions of the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The conference was attended by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann.

COLOTKA ATTENDS AKTIV MEETING IN KOSICE

LD102202 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In the presence of Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, an all-region aktiv was held in Kosice on the development tasks of mass-political and propaganda work in safeguarding the strategic line of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the East Slovak region.

JAKES' SPEECH AT PRAGUE MEETING CELEBRATING OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD071034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1507 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at 6 November ceremony held at Congress Hall of Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Leisure in Prague to mark 62d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends: We are meeting to mark the great event of all Soviet people. It is also a great event for the entire international revolutionary movement, the progressive people all over the world, and all Czechoslovak people. We are meeting on the eve of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are meeting in order to express our esteem and admiration for the heroic Soviet people--our liberator, faithful friend and ally--and its famous Leninist Communist Party which inspired and organized all its victories. [applause]

The historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened an era of revolutionary social developments, a new era in the history of mankind, a revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. In the words of Lenin, the sparks of this revolution have spread all over the globe and ignited the fire of social revolution, a fire which can never be extinguished. Its international importance is not seen only in its powerful and constant influence on the revolutionary movements in other countries, but also in that its main features maintain their validity on the international scene.

In October 1917, for the first time in history, the Russian Bolsheviks started to translate scientific socialism from the world of theory and ideas into real life. At the same time, through the power of their example, they started to develop the world revolutionary process which keeps growing and getting stronger with the desire for freedom and social justice. The revolutionary fire started by Great October leads to ever more significant changes in the world balance of power in the interest of socialism, progress, democracy and peace.

The heritage of the Great October Socialist Revolution and its ideas is immortal, and it is always present in the present world. The Leninist theory and practice of the socialist revolution, together with the experiences of the Soviet Union--the first socialist state in the world, the state of the workers' power, a state which from the very first days of its existence has been the main support and hope of all oppressed and exploited people--is to the working people of all countries an inexhaustible fountain of knowledge and an inspiring example of how to free mankind from oppression, social and national injustice. Through its impressive successes the Great October Socialist Revolution is an effective example of the development of a new society based on free labor, true humanism, equality, the fulfillment of true human rights, and the improvement of the lives of the people. Now, just as in the past, Lenin's party and the heroic Soviet people stand at the forefront of world progress. Through the construction of a communist society they fulfill the historic mission to open new ways forward and solve in a principled way unusually complex tasks and problems which are of great importance for the further development of socialism in the world.

The Soviet people, led by the glorious CPSU, has succeeded not only in winning a revolution but also in protecting it from the attacks of enemies of all kinds, with whom the people had to wage a battle in which everything was at stake. This battle was fought immediately after the winning of power--during the civil war and the armed intervention of 14 states.

They won on the battlefield of work, during the period of creating the foundations of socialism, in the struggle with enemies at home and attempts at international isolation. The Soviet people will be remembered throughout history for their heroism in the years of the Great Patriotic War, a war for the freedom and very existence of the people of Europe which resulted in the crushing of fascism. This enabled a number of countries to embark on the road of socialist development.

In a brief period the Soviet people restored the economy destroyed by war and insured rapid economic development. Victories won in these difficult battles against international imperialism and fascism demonstrate the viability of socialism; the greatness, heroism and firmness of the Soviet people; the unity of all nations and ethnic groups in the Soviet Union; and their devotion to their socialist fatherland. These victories demonstrate the indestructibility of the October Revolution, the life-giving strength and invincibility of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the great historic task of the CPSU. [applause]

Thanks to the immense development of the economic and productive forces of the society in the years of socialist construction, the land of the Soviets has overcome centuries of backwardness, and in a historically short time has become a mighty industrial power. We are following with great interest and admiration the way the Soviet people today are successfully implementing the political line and major trends of economic development in 1976-80 adopted at the 25th party congress, a program of the further construction of the material and technical base of communism.

The Soviet people are implementing gigantic tasks of significance also for future generations such as the extraction of crude oil and natural gas in western Siberia, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway line, the vast intensification of agricultural production and so forth.

Emphasis is being placed on high quality, efficiency and maximum thrift. A new system of management and planning is being introduced. Soviet science is developing successfully, as demonstrated by the results in the conquest of space and in other spheres. On an ever broader scale the findings of science and technology are being applied as the fundamental source of the growth of labor productivity as well as of the steady improvement of material and cultural standards of the people.

The historic task of combining the advantages of socialism with the scientific and technical revolution is being fulfilled. The results attained prove that the implementation of the bold constructive intentions has become the concern not only of communists but of broad sections of the people, of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union. This, too, is above all the outcome of the Great October, of the CPSU policy of establishing genuine freedom and democracy for the working people. This has released immense creative abilities and vast initiative by the people, who have become the true masters in their country. The profound social and economic changes which have taken place in Soviet society have been expressed in the new constitution of the USSR, which provides convincing proof, as Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev said, that freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice are given concrete content only under socialism.

There can only be freedom when labor has been liberated from exploitation and the oppression of capital. The great successes of the Soviet Union in economy, science and technology, and in all spheres of social activity which illustrate the advantages of socialism and its historic mission to replace obsolete capitalism, are making revolutionaries of the working people of the capitalist world and stimulating them to an ever more determined fight for social liberation. The ideas of October have quickly spread and become attractive for the working people of all continents.

Therefore, the enemies of socialism are using all means available to hide the international importance of these ideas and the general validity of Marxism-Leninism, and to belittle the significance of the Soviet experiences for other nations. They cannot change historic facts which prove that the victorious October and its theoretical and practical heritage have passed the test of time perfectly, which have proved and continue to prove their capacity to survive and their strength in the most difficult circumstances. This also has been borne out by the creation and development of the world socialist community, the source of inexhaustible power and the guarantee of further victories of the international working class in its struggle for a communist tomorrow.

In securing permanent growth of the economic strength of the socialist community, an indivisible part of which is our country, an important role is played by CEMA. In the joint defense of socialism the dominant role is played by the Warsaw Pact. Of decisive significance for the development of this cooperation is the Soviet Union: its selfless help, powerful economy, great wealth of raw materials, greatly developed industrial production, and broad scientific-technological base. An important point in the development of this fraternal cooperation of the socialist countries was the adoption of a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, the purposeful implementation of which will contribute to the further growth of the social production of the CEMA member countries on the basis of specialization, cooperation, the utilization of science and technology, and the raising of the productivity of social work. All of this will make it possible to satisfy better the material and spiritual needs of the working people.

At the 15th CPCZ Congress Comrade Husak clearly formulated the meaning and urgency of this cooperation for our country. He said: The deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries is the main line in linking our economy with the international division of labor. It will make it possible to solve in the long run, and in advantageous and stable preconditions, the problems of raw materials and energy, and to implement on an ever greater scale the concentration and specialization of production and research.

We can note with satisfaction that our tasks for joint actions, such as the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline, the 750-kv electricity transmission line, and the construction of a number of industrial objects on the territory of the USSR, are being fulfilled. The CPCZ and the government have said more than once that we deem it our foremost internationalist duty to contribute actively to the further strengthening of the socialist community and the deepening of its unity built on the principles of socialist internationalism, so that the socialist community's influence will continue to grow stronger and the influence of its attraction and power over the people of the capitalist and developing countries will be ever more effective.

Together with the socialist community we shall, as the bequest of Great October and the experience in socialist building teach us, safeguard the effective defense of the power of the working class and peaceful conditions for the building of an advanced socialist society.

This task is being carried out by the Warsaw Treaty organization, the 25th anniversary of which we will celebrate shortly. We will continue to participate actively in its activity, in increasing its unity and strength. The Great October Socialist Revolution has deeply affected the life of our nations. It has influenced the creation of the independent Czechoslovakia and has inspired the foundation of the Communist Party. Revolutionary experiences of Soviet communists have helped our party to fulfill successfully the role of the vanguard of the working class and all working people in the struggle for social rights, for the overthrow of capitalism, and in the national liberation struggle.

We will never forget that the Soviet Union was willing to help us in the most difficult time when our independence and freedom were in danger, when all the Western allies and our own bourgeoisie betrayed the Czechoslovak Republic and delivered it to the tender mercies of fascist Germany. We will never forget that it was the Soviet Union, the glorious heir of Great October, which in May 1945 at the cost of enormous sacrifices brought freedom to our homeland, to our Czechoslovak people. [applause]

It was again the Soviet Union which gave us unselfish help in the building and defense of the socialist society. Thanks to the internationalist help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in 1968, it was possible, by political means without armed struggle, to overcome the counterrevolutionary threat that was endangering socialism in Czechoslovakia. [applause]

With the help of the Soviet Union and other friends, the new leadership of the party, headed by Comrade Husak, was able to overcome the consequences of the crisis-ridden years, renew the Marxist-Leninist unity of the party and its leading role, and at the 14th party congress to outline a program for building an advanced socialist society which has the support of the majority of our people. By great deeds of friendship, the Soviet Union has more than once proved that it is our loyal friend and closest ally. We shall always repay friendship with friendship and loyalty with loyalty. [applause]

This is why we consider Gottwald's slogan "With the Soviet Union Forever"--which has passed the test of time--as the basis of our policy and the prerequisite of a happy future of our people. These firm ties are enshrined in the new agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded in May 1970. We are convinced that the attitude toward the Soviet Union and the irreconcilable struggle against anti-Sovietism are the most important criteria of the socialist internationalism and patriotism, and a sincere feeling toward socialism and communism on the whole.

Comrades, the implementation of the conclusions of the 14th party congress and the implementation of the line of the 15th congress prove the correctness of the path we have taken. Thanks to the honest work of workers, cooperative farmers and working intelligentsia, we have been able, despite the fast growth of world prices of energy, raw materials, materials and foodstuffs, to retain a comparatively high living standard for our people.

In some areas personal social consumption has grown, social securities are guaranteed, and nobody is in danger of unemployment. The feeding of the people is of a high standard. For example, the consumption of the most important foodstuff, meat, this year reached 84 kilograms per capita. Since the 15th party congress considerable progress has been made in housing construction: 450,000 apartments have been built. The planned construction of creches has been exceeded and this improves the care for the children of working women. The number of households with television sets, cars and a recreational facility [country cottage] is constantly increasing. The standard of appliances in the apartments is high, and the standard of clothing is also high. The number of students is constantly growing. Cultural and sports facilities are being improved, and leisure time is being utilized ever more purposefully. At the same time, we do not wish to hide problems and shortcomings we are encountering, which mean that we are not always succeeding in attaining the planned goals. It is necessary to realize that in comparison with the past both external and internal conditions have significantly changed. Our economy has exhausted certain growth factors, so its further development can be insured only through intensification.

Concerning foreign relations, the situation on the world markets has changed significantly and the prerequisites for the international exchange of goods have become more demanding. We have to respond more quickly to these changes and adjust ourselves to these conditions. This was already noted at the November session of the party Central Committee before the 15th congress in 1974. It is necessary to direct our efforts toward a significant raising of the effectiveness of our entire national economy, toward the quality of work of every individual. This is the order of the day and it is the only realistic path toward the fulfillment of the tasks adopted by the 15th party congress of the party and the maintaining of our living standards in future years.

Everyone should clearly understand that further improvement in all spheres of the life of our society is impossible without achieving still better results in the development of our economy. We must insure the planned standards of the national income which determines the living standards of the people and at the same time we must better utilize the created values. The path toward this end has been outlined by the program of the 15th party congress and the resolutions of the following sessions of the party Central Committee, and in the addresses delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak which presuppose that more emphasis will be put on the necessity of effectiveness and quality of all work, and that this will become the fundamental yardstick in the assessment of enterprises, working collectives and individuals, and for their material rewards.

In keeping with this is also to be the new system of management and planning, the preparation of which was decided by the party Central Committee, and also our effort to improve planning and management at all levels. In brief, the point is that everyone fulfills his tasks with complete responsibility and in good quality, that no one's words and acts are in variance, so that no one passes his duties--and even less his shortcomings and mistakes--to someone else. The raising of demands and responsibility must be accompanied by a general strengthening of discipline, critical approach to the fulfillment of the adopted tasks, and more consistent control. Only on this basis will it be possible to assess justly the contribution of every worker and reward him not according to his hours worked but according to the genuine results of his work. This concerns the state apparatus, all managerial workers, workers, farmers, scientists, research workers, pedagogs, and the workers in all services. The party Central Committee is convinced that on this fundamental question it will find support from the overwhelming majority of our working people. [applause]

High effectiveness, however, cannot be achieved, especially in view of the growth of world prices, without economic utilization of raw materials, energy and materials, and without a profitable production. Each and every citizen should participate in such economies. But, as is being constantly stressed by the party Central Committee, we must seek the focal point for improvements in exploitation of science and technology; in a correct direction and structural changes of our economy; in good work in the course of preproduction stages; and, starting from research, in the creation of construction technology, the stockpiling of materials and the equipment and correct preparation of peoples. It is exceptionally important to aim correctly and to develop purposefully the initiatives of working people according to the principle that each is to be a manager at his own place of work. This, however, applies equally to the sphere of social requirements and management in households, where food and other things are still wasted.

An active approach to the development of cooperation and specialization with the USSR is an irreplaceable source of development of our economy. Cooperation with the USSR is vital and irreplaceable for our economy, for the fulfillment of our aims. That is why the party Central Committee and the government devote primary attention to its further all-round development.

It has been decided to develop economic cooperation on a long-term basis and to set main targets many years ahead, and to combine material resources and scientific-technical potential for the joint solution of great economic tasks. Work continues on the joint elaboration of a long-term program of specialization and cooperation in production until 1990, while special attention will be paid to raising the scientific-technical standards of branches which have a decisive importance for the development of the economies of the two states.

The Central Committee of the party and the government are currently taking measures to overcome shortcomings for a purposeful development of the national economy in the next period. A plan for next year is being prepared, as well as directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in which we have to react to prevailing negative trends--especially to reduce demands on investments, materials and energy--insure self-sufficiency in the production of food by developing agricultural production and reducing losses, and raise the level of processing of home raw materials and of labor. Concrete measures are being taken to stabilize the needs for fuel and energy. Apart from a maximum utilization of traditional fuels, hard and brown coal, we will, in cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries, aim at the construction of nuclear power stations. At the same time we will be fulfilling the comprehensive program of saving fuel and energy, discussed by the federal government and the Presidium of the party Central Committee.

We are convinced that our citizens, communists, trade unionists, youth union members, women and the entire National Front, will support all these concrete measures whose fulfillment is a precondition to solving existing problems and insuring a further socialist development. The ability to solve complicated problems is the most objective test of every individual. It still applies that people are being tested on tasks in the struggle for higher effectiveness and quality. It is necessary to realize that the revolutionism of the present time resides in the ability to successfully fulfill the economic program of the party. This is also the main content of the struggle for socialism and peace.

Our current problems stem not only from the greatness of the tasks set, and from the effect of the world economy on our economy, but also from shortcomings and mistakes which we are making at various levels and which we all must eliminate, each one at his own place of work, resolutely, in good time and effectively, and which must not merely be discussed in general turns. This means that party organizations and trade union organizations and all leading workers will have to pay even greater attention to this than in the past.

Factual criticism and self-criticism which must be supported and from which conclusions must be drawn are very important in overcoming shortcomings and difficulties as well as in efforts toward the consistent fulfillment of tasks.

We must, moreover, remember that as in the past the enemies are vilifying the socialist countries even today, especially the Soviet Union. They are trying in every possible way to slow down our advance, and to misuse our difficulties. Their attacks are aimed, above all, against Marxism-Leninism, and against the Communist Party with the aim of undermining its unity and leading role in society. They are encouraging nationalism, they want to stir up discontent among the people, disorient them, revive old ideologies, and denigrate the experience and successes of the socialist and communist movement by supporting rightwing opportunists and renegades of every type.

That is why we are constantly stressing the need to raise the effectiveness of our mass political and ideological work in the interest of promoting the activity of the masses, which is the primary source of the strength of the socialist social system.

An important task is to improve the information of the working people to make sure that they are well aware of our policy and take an active part and initiative in its application, so that they are capable of standing up to the mounting hostile bourgeois propaganda.

Addressing ourselves to those in our country who are trying to harm our socialist construction in various ways, in the interest and with the support of foreign reaction, we say openly: After our experience in the crisis-ridden years we shall never permit antisocialist activities under the slogan of freedom of expression. These people must know once and for all that socialist legality applies to every citizen, that we shall not allow anyone to subvert socialism. [applause]

Our party, building on the great experiences of the CPSU, pays incessant attention to the questions of the education of the people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Without the education of a new man, a man with deep internationalist feelings, with love for his socialist country, a man of high intellectual standards, a man who is cultured, educated, committed, and socially active, we cannot achieve the planned tasks. There is a valuable experience and inspiration for our work in this direction: The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

Our educational work, too, must be directed more to the support for the fulfillment of the tasks laid down. It must be directed toward support for what is new, progressive and moral; toward the development of the people, socialist competition, the movement of brigades of socialist work; toward the implementation of the correct socialist attitude to work, the concrete results of which are also the main yardstick for the effectiveness of the educational activity. Our educational work must also be directed against everything that slows down our progress forward, against bureaucratic ways and against phenomena which are in variance with the socialist way of life, such as lack of discipline, parasitism, attempts to get as much as possible from society without making a contribution. This is reflected in corrupt work standards, wastefulness and poor economy, and a poor regard for property in socialist ownership.

The determining role of insuring further socialist development belongs to our Communist Party. Its Marxist-Leninist unity must be deepened all the time in order to increase the action potential of the new entire party and the activity of every communist. This is aided also by the exchange of party membership cards which is currently under way, and the enrollment of new members into the party. Our party attaches great significance to the utilization of the great experiences of the famous CPSU which plays a vanguard role in the history of this century, and also to the cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist and other countries in the interest of strengthening the unity of the international communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and mutual solidarity.

Comrades, the Great October Socialist Revolution has opened to all mankind the path of progress and peace. The influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the world is growing all the time. It is growing despite the attempts of all enemies, the imperialist bourgeoisie and various revisionists from left and right. We witness great revolutionary changes in the world, and the Czechoslovak people are direct participants in and cocreators of these changes. The strength of the Soviet Union is growing all the time, as well as that of the entire socialist community. The liberation and anti-imperialist movement is developing, as is the fight of the working class in the capitalist countries.

This is borne out by the victory of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and the establishment of progressive regimes after the fall of the Portuguese empire in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The anticolonial movement in southern Africa is also broadening. Revolutionary changes are taking place in Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The situation in Iran and other countries has also changed. The results of the conference of nonalined countries held in Havana, also illustrate the unstoppable drive of nations towards freedom and progress.

In the Near East the Arab countries are defending their rights against the intrigues of American imperialism and Israeli aggression. Great support is given to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their own country. In the Western Hemisphere great authority is enjoyed by socialist Cuba. The nations of Latin America are ever more determined to shape their own destiny; this has been confirmed by the overthrow of the dictatorship in Nicaragua. The countries which have liberated themselves are starting along a progressive path, often with socialist orientation. All nations now have a realistic opportunity to achieve their national and social goals thanks to the new and historic situation created as a result of the fundamental changes in the balance of power on the world scene. The main force of the contemporary world--the international communist movement--is growing all the time.

Millions of communists are fighting in the world, constantly extending their influence on the toiling masses, standing on forefront positions of fighters for social progress and peace. Everything shows that the world develops in the spirit of the legacy of Great October, that its ideas are influencing the unstoppable advance of socialism in all continents. [applause]

What the international conference of communist and workers parties expressed 10 years ago in Moscow is being confirmed: Imperialism is not able to take the lost historic initiative, to reverse the development of the present-day world. This was again stressed by the Berlin conference of European communist parties. Nations understand more and more that capitalism cannot insure their future. The 62 years which separate us from the Great October Socialist Revolution, this most important milestone in history, is a period filled with the consistent peace policy of the USSR, with a translation of Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence into the practice of international relations.

All progressive mankind is aware today that the USSR and the countries of the socialist community are the main shield of peace. It is not fortuitous [applause]--it is not fortuitous that one of the first great initiatives of the Soviet state was Lenin's decree of peace. Against the world of imperialism, which had turned wars of conquest into instruments of policy and gave them a world wide scale, the socialist revolution put Vladimir Ilich Lenin's daring call for peace, for a struggle to reduce rearmament and for disarmament. The entire course of the dramatic struggle waged today by world forces of peace and democracy, with the USSR at their head, against the forces of imperialism and war, constantly offers new convincing testimonies that socialism and peace are inseparable. [applause] All the efforts of Soviet foreign policy are filled with a selfless struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, for general disarmament. The greatest merit of the peace policy of the USSR is that we are living in peace for the fourth decade, that the main trend in the development of international relations is the process of relaxation of tension whose result is the Final Act of the Helsinki and the signing of the SALT II agreement. The constant, purposeful and relentless peace efforts of the USSR, of its communist party and of the general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, have earned the profound gratitude of our people and all mankind. [applause]

Militarist circles of the United States of America are doing everything for a further feverish rearmament, for achieving military superiority over the USSR and for asserting their imperialist aims and interests. They develop actions against peace, against detente. They try to prevent the ratification of SALT II.

In the United States of America a plan has been approved with cynical openness for the setting up of units for armed intervention in the internal affairs of other countries anywhere in the world. Detente in Europe, where there is the process of normalization of relations between countries with different social systems, keeps the opponents of peace and advocates of war from sleeping, especially in the United States.

These circles would like to transform West Europe into a battlefield and a launching pad of American nuclear weapons directed against the USSR and the countries of socialism, and also against the interests of the peoples of the Western countries. They would like to destroy the existing balance of power and gain a military advantage. They would like to spoil detente and increase tension in the world. The allocation of medium-range American strategic missiles in West Europe would inevitably polarize the situation, not only on our continent, and it would increase the danger of a nuclear war.

Against the background of these antipeace plans the true nature of the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership also appears in clear colors. This policy is dangerous to peace since it seeks all possible links with international imperialism. It is not by chance that in the course of his visit to West Europe the Chinese premier supported the militarist plans of the United States and NATO, and urged their speedy implementation. He did not hide the fact that he was interested in a united anti-Soviet Europe and wanted support for carrying out the hegemonist plans of the Chinese leadership.

We denounce this big-power policy which is aimed against peace. At the same time we endeavor and will continue to do so to normalize interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The socialist countries whose utmost interest is to insure prosperity and life in peace refuse the path of feverish armaments and they will do everything to avert the danger of war which threatens mankind.

This is borne out also by the new and great initiative presented on 6 October in Berlin at the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the GDR by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This was an appeal of historic importance and significance. It was an initiative totally confirming the consistent peace character of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its loyalty to the heritage of Great October. The new proposals delivered by Comrade Brezhnev also testify to the firm strength of the Soviet Union and its trust in the future. These proposals have met with a wave of cordial support in all continents. They have become a force which mobilizes the activity of millions against the plans of the militarists. We fully support yesterday's answer by Comrade Brezhnev to the questions asked to him by a PRAVDA correspondent, and his proposal to start deliberations without delay and not take hasty steps which could complicate the situation and prevent achieving positive results. [applause]

The entire world is awaiting the other side's answer. The nations will judge whether the imperialist powers are willing to respect the elementary life interests and will of European nations who long for security and peace or whether--disregarding them--they give priority to adventurous aggressive intentions. The CPCZ, the government, the Federal Assembly, the National Front, and all Czechoslovak people have warmly welcomed and fully support the new Soviet initiative. These questions vitally affect the interests of our people and every citizen. Therefore we are receiving news from all over our country that our working people are expressing their support for the new Soviet peace proposals not only with words but above all with deeds, through their active contribution to the socialist construction of our republic.

At the same time we are appealing to the nations, governments, and representatives of political parties and organizations in Europe and the entire world to make everything possible so that these constructive proposals of the Soviet Union are implemented and peace is firmly insured for the present and future generations. [applause]

Comrades, in the light of these events we even more profoundly realize that the hard struggle for peace and social progress, for democracy and freedom of nations, goes on. The enemies of peace and progress, in the struggle for their aggressive aims and plunder, try to mobilize all their forces and exploit all means. The only force which can, and must, stop them is the force of the people who want to live in peace, the force of international solidarity, the force of invincible socialism headed by the USSR. [applause] We fully endorse the words of Comrade Brezhnev that socialist internationalism, this powerful political and moral force which in the past made it possible for us to achieve many victories, today too will lead us forward toward new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrades, with admiration and respect our people today, in these festive days, turn like us at thousands of meetings toward the Soviet people, the CPSU, to express their great gratitude for the internationalist brotherhood on which we rely in the solution of our problems on the way to constructing an advanced socialist society, to convey their respect for the heroism of Soviet people on their pioneering way toward communism. [applause]

We share with the Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party joy at the successes achieved in the fulfillment of the program of the 25th CPSU Congress. Alongside all progressive mankind we send to the country of our closest friends fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations. [applause]

Hail the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union! [applause] Long live the Soviet Union and its heroic people! [applause] Let the unbreakable friendship of the people of Czechoslovakia and the USSR flourish! [applause] Long live the leading force of our society--the CPCZ! Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

CATTLE FARMING TO BENEFIT FROM NEW PRICE MECHANISM

AU061430 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 October on page 3 carries a 2,100-word interview granted to Marcela Vanorna by Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, on the subject of the "perfected economic instruments" to be applied throughout the country's agricultural sector as of 1 January 1980.

Asked the main purpose of the planned changes, Nagr says: "The main objective is to create more effective conditions for increasing the agricultural enterprises' material interest in fulfilling the planned tasks in a socially desirable structure."

Asked about the reason for the increase in prices which agricultural enterprises have to pay for their fodder mixtures and industrial fertilizers, the minister says this move was caused by the ever increasing world prices for imported protein fodders and other fodder, for industrial fertilizers and the raw materials needed for their production, as well as by the need to force agricultural enterprises to use these "production-intensifying instruments" more economically.

Nagr goes on to say that throughout the CSSR the price of fodder mixtures will rise 13 percent on average, while industrial fertilizers will go up 15 percent, but the state will continue to subsidize the prices by about Kcs 3.3 billion annually.

On the question how the unified cooperative farms and state farms will be able to cope with the higher production costs, the minister says the changes do not apply to the price of industrial fodder and fodder mixtures alone, but also to a number of economic instruments, such as procurement prices, taxes and so forth, which will compensate for the increased costs. "However, a lot will depend on how quickly and operatively the agricultural enterprises succeed in adapting their production to society's needs."

Asked to briefly describe the foreseen changes in the procurement prices, the minister replies that, on average, farmers will receive more than Kcs4 more than hitherto for 1 kilogram of cattle on the hoof for slaughter and Kcs0.28 more for 1 liter of milk. At the same time the price of calves and cows for slaughter, of cattle for breeding and of bulk fodder will be amended in such a way as to insure "approximately identical profitability of finished products and of semifinished products in the entire reproduction process of the cattle raising. Similar price changes are also being implemented for the products yielded by sheep raising." Apart from this, the price amendments will make the raising of piglets, geese for slaughter, freshwater fish and the production of honey more profitable.

"In contrast, as regards pigs and chickens for slaughter, here the amendment in procurement prices will only partially offset the higher fodder costs," the minister says. He adds that with the majority of agricultural crops where the per-hectare yields, the increasing use of advanced technologies in growing and harvesting them and the procurement price policy insure good profitability, "one expects the unified cooperative farms and state farms to balance the negative changes in costs from their internal financial resources, particularly by making more economical use of their own as well as of purchased fertilizers. A similar thing applies to eggs."

Those agricultural enterprises that exceed the procurement plan for cattle for slaughter this year will already be paid the new prices for deliberies in excess of the 1979 plan, Nagr says.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD090800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the CPCZ discussed in Prague today the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th party congress by the national committees. The report noted that, in some cases, above all in the lower-level national committees, the work is hindered by the fact that more emphasis is put on the operational activity than on concept and control work. The majority of the representative bodies in the Central Bohemian region must focus their attention more on the deepening of the political-educational function.

During the discussion, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the work of the deputies of the representative bodies of the Central Bohemian region, the critical nature of the report and the concrete character of the proposed measures. He stressed that in the future the activity of the national committees must be focused on raising the contribution of the working people to the work of the national committees. Their bodies must contribute more effectively to the implementation of economic tasks, the checks on the utilization of the labor force and materials, and the utilization of energy.

The resolution adopted by the Central Bohemian regional committee of the party puts its primary emphasis on the further development of socialist democracy, raising the effectiveness of control, improving the quality of the work of the councils of the national committees, and the creation of prerequisites for the social and cultural life in new housing estates and major villages.

CPSL COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROGRAM OF SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

AU060952 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--The CPSL Central Committee Ideological Commission convened yesterday, under the chairmanship of L. Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. It discussed a report on the fulfillment of the program of social science research by the Slovak Academy of Sciences in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the orientation of the publishing plans of the Slovak publishing houses in the 1980-81 period and some other questions.

SMALL PERCENTAGE OF FUNERALS HELD WITHOUT RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

AU051650 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Jan Komes article: "Dignified Conditions in Bidding Farewell to Man"]

[Excerpts] One of the manifestations of humanism and the society's participation in the citizens' festive occasions--both joyful and sad--is the activity of the Boards for Citizens' Affairs, which are attached to virtually all city and local national committees in Slovakia. They have more than 22,000 members who are prepared and willing to create new, socialist traditions of civil ceremonies--in the solemn welcome of newly born children into life, in civil weddings and funerals, during personal celebrations and on other occasions. It can be said that--with the exception of civil funerals--all other civil ceremonies take place on a sufficiently broad basis and have a good standard.

The lowest percentage of all civil ceremonies falls on civil funerals, whose share in all burials in Slovakia in only a little more than 16 percent at present. The relatively most favorable situation is in the Slovak capital where practically 25 percent of all funerals take place without a religious ceremony, with the active participation of the boards for citizens' affairs and a civil farewell ceremony. In Central Slovakia it is 13 percent, in West Slovakia 11 percent and in East Slovakia less than 10 percent. However, the share of burials with the participation of the boards for citizens' affairs--including a farewell speech--at funerals with a religious ceremony is much higher--last year it was 46.7 percent and this year it is expected to be more than 50 percent.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING BURMA ENVOY--On 22 October in Bratislava Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received U Maung Maung, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the CSSR, in connection with the termination of the latter's diplomatic service in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING GREEK ENVOY--On 18 October, Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Goerges Petrounakos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to the CSSR, in connection with the end of the latter's diplomatic tour of duty in the CSSR. [Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Oct 79 p 3 AU]

HUNGARIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Bela Kovacs, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, presented his credentials to CSSR President Gustav Husak in Prague on 10 October. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR FROM HUNGARY--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Bela Kovacs, the new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia. The reception, in connection with beginning of his tour of duty, took place in cordial and comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD]

DANISH ENVOY ENDS MISSION--Danish ambassador to the CSSR Bent M. Haakonsen has ended his diplomatic mission and left Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR FROM IRAN--Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, received today Yahya Mohamed Vaziri, the new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Czechoslovakia. During the reception questions of the further development of economic relations between the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD]

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DELEGATION--A delegation of Cuban construction industry's ranking personnel led by Eduardo Granados, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Construction, arrived in Prague on 15 October. After a short stopover the delegation flew on to Bratislava where it will discuss a plan of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1980-81 period, including the draft plan of cooperation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Oct 79 p 3 AU] --Bilateral talks on scientific-technical cooperation between representatives of the Czechoslovak and the Cuban construction sectors opened in Bratislava on 17 October. The 6-member Cuban delegation is led by E. Granados, deputy chairman of the state committee for construction, and the Czechoslovak delegation by J. Semancik, deputy Slovak minister of construction. The purpose of the talks is to agree on new forms in Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in this sphere for the 1980-1981 period. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU] --A Cuban delegation headed by Eduardo Granados, vice chairman of the State Committee for Construction, left Prague for home yesterday. It had discussed a plan for scientific and technical cooperation between bodies representing the construction industry of both countries for the period of 1980-1981. The plan is aimed at providing technical assistance to the Cuban construction industry by way of mechanization and the rational use of construction equipment, linked to the tasks tackled within the CEMA framework. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0630 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD]

FINNISH TRADE TALKS--The General Assembly of the Finnish-Czechoslovak Trade Association, which is attended by a 26-member Finnish trade and industrial delegation led by H. Timonen, the association's president, was held in Brno on 17 October. It discussed questions concerning new forms and methods of further intensifying mutual trade relations and cooperation on third markets. The assembly was also attended by O. Johannes Auero, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of party workers from the Mongolian People's Republic led by C. Balchazhav, member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the MPRP Central Committee Department for Party Bodies, arrived in Bratislava on 21 October. It was welcomed by V. Trvala, head of a CPSL Central Committee department and by other officials. During its stay in the CSSR the Mongolian delegation will familiarize itself with the managerial work of party organizations in industry, agriculture and social organizations. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS BOMB ATTACK FROM FRG TERRITORY

LD111243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A serious provocation against the GDR state border was carried out on 10 November 1979 in the region of Geisa, Bad Salzungen district, Suhl bezirk. Unknown persons entered GDR territory from the territory of the FRG and carried out a bomb attack on a GDR installation. This caused the lives and health of GDR citizens to be irresponsibly jeopardized.

The GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs most stongly protests this serious provocative attack and emphatically demands that the guilty persons be severely punished and that measures be introduced to rule out such future acts which are contrary to international law. The FRG bears sole responsiblity for all consequences which may arise from such serious provocations.

CARTER, FRG NEWSPAPER REACTION TO IRANIAN SITUATION NOTED

LD122238 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] U. S. President Carter this evening announced an immediate suspension of Iranian oil imports. He told a Washington press conference that the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran means the government is faced with a serious situation. Iranian students have been occupying the U. S. mission and demanding that the U. S. extradite the deposed Shah. Against this background Foreign Minister Bani Sadr said that the activity of the U. S. Embassy in Tehran did not conform to normal diplomatic usage. It had become a major spy center in Iran and the entire region. At the same time the minister condemned the measures taken by the U. S. authorities to expel Iranian students from the United States.

Meanwhile the FRG mass media are continuing their coordinated incitement campaign against Iran with undiminished intensity. The Springer newspapers BILD and DIE WELT propagate slogans such as "Send the Leathernecks to Tehran" and "Show the Fist to the Iranians."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

LD112236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrives tomorrow for an official friendly visit in Socialist Ethiopia at the head of a party and state delegation. On this occasion, Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy GDR minister for foreign affairs, granted our commentator, Rainer Koch, the following interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade minister, what is the importance of this visit to Socialist Ethiopia?

[Answer] The party-state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was invited by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Honecker is traveling to a country which has centuries-old traditions, which has managed to defend its state independence against all colonial attempts to subjugate it and which, during 1936 to 1941 in particular, carried on a heroic resistance to the fascist occupation. At the same time, it is a country in which the feudal-capitalist ruling system has left a difficult legacy. It was not until 1974 when the revolution began that deep political, economic and social changes started taking place.

Comrade Erich Honecker's official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia is an expression of the close friendship and active solidarity which has linked our two states and peoples for several years. These relations have undergone a dynamic development during recent years and have been a mutual benefit to both sides. There have already been several meetings between leading representatives of our countries. I remember that 1 year ago, in November 1978, Mengistu Haile Mariam paid a friendly visit to the GDR. At that time, a declaration was signed on the principles of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, as well as further documents on cooperation in various fields. It can be said that on the basic issues of our time, concurring or at least very similar views link us with Socialist Ethiopia. The visit will thus be an opportunity to continue the detailed exchange of views on all these issues, including on Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin peace initiative. Naturally, bilateral relations will take up a lot of attention in the talks and negotiations.

[Question] Comrade minister, you spoke of the close friendly relations between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia. Can you give any examples of these?

[Answer] True to its internationalistic attitude, the GDR has placed itself right from the start in solidarity alongside revolutionary Ethiopia and supported the Ethiopian people in their heroic struggle for a new, humanly dignified life free from exploitation and suppression, and against attacks by the internal counterrevolution of extreme reaction. It was in accordance with the GDR's political attitude that, at the Ninth SED Congress, it was stated that this basic policy would continue to be pursued in the future. A number of important agreements were concluded between the two countries, covering cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, science and technology, consular relations, air traffic--as you know there is an Interflug line to Addis Ababa--planning, information, sport and many other fields. Mutural trade has been considerably increased and Ethiopia has become one of the GDR's most important trading partners in Africa. The GDR exports among other things trucks, tractors, combine harvesters and other agricultural machinery and equipment to Ethiopia. GDR teachers, lecturers, doctors, technicians and engineers are working in Ethiopia to help overcome the difficult legacy of the feudal-capitalist period. A considerable number of Ethiopian citizens are receiving training or advanced study at universities and vocational schools and other GDR educational establishments so that later they will be able to work effectively in Ethiopia's social and economic life. [end recording]

HONECKER, STOPH DEPART FOR VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

ID112340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2311 GMT 11 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--A party--state delegation led by Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left tonight for an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The delegation has been invited by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia. The delegation also includes members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretaries; as well as Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister for foreign affairs; and Dieter Klinkert, GDR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopa. Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state delegation were cordially seen off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Korlikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Horst Tohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as by the deputy chairman of the State Council, Dr Manfred Gerlach and Gerald Goetting other SED Central Committee members and members of the State Council and Council of Ministers. Also present were the charges d'affaires ad interim of socialist Ethiopia, Tsegaye Tekle Mariam and of the PDRY Salim Farisk.

WESTERN MEDIA SUPPORT FOR CSSR DISSIDENTS CRITICIZED

AU081602 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 45, 1979 p 7 AU

[Karel Doudera article: "Correspondence From Prague: Why This Uproar?"]

[Text] The past 10 years have been the most successful ones in our country's history. Industrial output has increased dynamically and the per-hectare yields have increased substantially during that period. More than one million apartments were built. The standard of living has reached an unprecedented level, something which is reflected, among other things, by the fact that the CSSR has moved from 15th to 4th place in the European birth rate and by the fact that individual consumption has increased by 47.9 percent in the past 10 years. Social policy guarantees increased material security for the citizens. What capitalist country can boast of a similar continuous development which, obvious to all, heralds the superiority of socialism?

The more successfully the development in our country proceeds, the more rapidly certain quarters--and above all the Western mass media--act in their baiting campaign against the CSSR. The gist of this campaign consists of slanders of all types about the CSSR and its state organs. Such slanders are, to a considerable extent, products of the fantasy of a small group of so-called dissidents, and are being conveyed, through various channels, into Western countries.

The question arises: Can such a campaign, which has been conducted for years, contribute to enhancing confidence between peoples and mutual understanding as is demanded by the Final Act of the CSCE? The answer is obvious.

Recently a Prague court sentenced a group of subversive elements for subversive activities against the republic--a purely internal state affair. Nevertheless, a vociferous hullaballoo was stirred up in the West because the CSSR had allegedly violated the Final Helsinki Act. Obviously the gentlemen who maintain that must have a different Helsinki Final Act in mind than we do because the real Final Act contains nothing that would legalize subversive activities against one's own state. Perhaps the people concerned are also gambling on the fact that up to the present day--contrary to the socialist countries--the text of the Final Act has not been published in any of the leading Western newspapers.

Those six people convicted in Prague had formed an illegal antistate organization which had the aim of sowing distrust and enemity against the CSSR abroad. For this purpose they maintained contacts with anti-CSSR circles abroad from whom they also received abundant financial support.

It is now being maintained in the West, however, that these counterrevolutionary elements were only convicted because they wanted to assert "human rights." Human rights indeed! A strange interpretation of human rights by people who are unable within their own scope of power to guarantee essential human rights such as the right to work or education or the equality of women.

That the anticommunist mass media commiserate their best suppliers is no surprise, but that some representatives of the communist movement in Western Europe also plant themselves at the same wailing wall is strange. This attitude has been rejected by the population of our country.

As is well known it is a concerted NATO policy to exert a strong and increasing pressure on the "Eastern governments" in favor of the so-called dissidents. In the spirit of this NATO decision Western political circles are attempting to intervene in the interest of the convicted members of the subversive group. In turn, they are using the trial as an occasion to interfere in internal CSSR affairs. In the Final Helsinki Act all the signatory states have declared their readiness to abstain from any direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of other states. Complying with this certainly would be useful for detente and for promoting cooperation in Europe.

STATE SECRETARY ASKS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF ENERGY

AU081727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] "Urania's contribution to developing and disseminating energy-conscious thinking and acting was central to a conference organized by the presidium of this society on Tuesday [6 November].

"Prof Dr Lutz-Guenter Fleischer, Urania vice president, gave an overview of development trends." He proposed that natural scientific and technical knowledge on the laws of energy transformation processes should be brought home to many citizens in a way that is generally understandable.

"Quantities of energy valued at some M 145 million are being daily employed in the GDR; that was noted by State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel, head of the work group for "rational use of energy" at the GDR Council of Ministers, in his lecture. More than 260 million kilowatt hours, some 50 million cubic meters of gas, almost 700,000 tons of crude soft coal, 11,000 tons of diesel fuel and 6,000 tons of gasoline are being consumed every 24 hours." He stressed that in view of such large quantities it is a national economic need for all citizens to handle energy responsibly and with full knowledge of the facts.

"Dr H. Bernt of the Institute of International Policy and Economy in Berlin, and Prof Dr Guenter Flach, director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Power Research in Rossendorf, subsequently reported on additional aspects of the topic."

TISCH ADDRESSES SHOP STEWARDS' MEETING

LD052358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch today praised the trade union activities undertaken at hundreds of thousands of forums of advanced socialist democracy in fulfillment of the main task. He told a shop stewards meeting at VEB Elektrokohle, Berlin-Lichtenberg, that it is the job of shop stewards to raise all matters of concern to working people. They needed objectives that can be achieved more economically than provided for in the state tasks, he said. The 1979 plan should be fulfilled and overfulfilled effectively in order to get the 1980 plan moving. The economic effectiveness of science and technology should be enhanced and money and materials handled thriftily.

On Leonid Brezhnev's disarmament offer, he emphasized that the desire for peace in the GDR is undivided. The people and government are constantly making concrete contributions to checking the arms race and to achieving a renunciation of force.

KLAUS GYSI APPOINTED STATE SECRETARY FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS

DW071302 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1201 GMT 7 Nov 79 DW

[Text] On the decision of the GDR Council of Ministers, Klaus Gysi has been appointed state secretary for church affairs by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today inaugurated the new state secretary in his office, wishing him success, good health and creative strength in the responsible work for further deepening relations between state and church in socialism, for the sake of peace and social progress.

Klaus Gysi is a People's Chamber deputy and was appointed minister of culture in 1966. From 1973 to 1978 he was GDR ambassador to Italy. Thereafter he took charge of the function of secretary general of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

VISITOR NOTES 'DEEP RELIGIOUSNESS' IN USSR

AU081932 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 7 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Peter Mugay report: "On a Trip With the Friendship Train of the National Front National Council to the Soviet Union: Account of Cordial Meetings"]

[Excerpt] Kurt Werner, chairman of the Erfurt United Church and Monastery Chamber, was among the party of people who reconnoitered and reported. Union Party friend Kurt Werner was visiting the Soviet Union for the first time and what is part and parcel of his most lasting impressions most likely also is part of the wealth of experiences of many of his companions.

Deep Religiousness

Thus he assigns a prominent place to the Soviet peoples' unmistakable love for the homeland and their marked will for peace. Corresponding to that is their visible reverence for the heroes of the revolution and of the Great Fatherland War, for their poets, thinkers and scientists. There is hardly a monument found without fresh flowers. He regards craving for knowledge and eagerness to learn as other virtues. He visited several Russian Orthodox churches, which were crammed to capacity, and he noticed a profound religiousness among both young and old believers. They displayed their reverence to God at a distance from the church, in the building itself and after leaving it. Each believer, as a member of his congregation, feels coresponsible for whatever happens in his church, in the service to his fellow man and to the community, in the service for peace in this world.

GERA BEZIRK INNOVATORS SEND LETTER TO ERICH HONECKER

AU021311 [Editorial Report AU] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 27/28 Oct 79 p 2 carries the 2,800-word text of a letter addressed by the fifth conference of the initiators, innovators and rationalizers in socialist competition of Gera Bezirk to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. The letter outlines the new obligations to be undertaken by the Gera workers in the wake of the GDR's 30th anniversary, namely to enlarge the edge in goods production to amount to 125-128 million marks corresponding to a growth of at least 7 percent, and to surpass planned 1980 productivity by 1.5-2 percent by making the best possible use of science and technology. The letter is signed by 32 participants in the fifth innovators conference, ranging from FDGB and SED officials to Gera factory workers.

NAUMANN SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S POLICE BERLIN PARTY AKTIV

AU021237 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 26 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (BZ)--Members of the SED party organization of the People's Police Presidium yesterday [25 Oct] discussed growing responsibility in further consolidating public order and security at an aktiv meeting in Berlin, which was attended by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership. In his concluding statement Naumann thanked the members of the People's Police Presidium for their high contribution to the all-round strengthening and protection of socialism. New exemplary achievements, further increasing the combat strength of the party organizations and firm affiliation of the People's Police with the workers class, are required in order to consistently fulfill the class assignment in cooperation with all protection and security organs.

In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the National Defense Council, the Berlin People's Police pledge to further step up their efforts to fulfill their tasks in the future.

KRENZ PRESENTS HONORARY BANNER TO SOVIET ARMY UNIT

AU061539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Berlin, ADN--"In appreciation of the outstanding performance of their military class assignment, a troop unit of the Berlin garrison of the Group of Soviet Forces stationed in Germany has been awarded the Artur Becker honorary banner by the FDJ Central Council. At a 3 November meeting devoted to the anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, presented the award. In the presence of Maj Gen Genadiy Gromov, first deputy chief of the Soviet troop unit's political administration, Egon Krenz presented an honorary diploma of the FDJ Central Committee to proven units."

In his speech Egon Krenz recalled that Ernst Thaelmann always advocated a loyal internationalist attitude toward the Soviet Union, a tradition which continues today in the fraternal relations between the FDJ and the Komsomol.

"Egon Krenz thanked the Soviet soldiers for their contribution to consolidating friendship among the two fraternal peoples. He described their service on GDR territory as a service on behalf of peace, for which Komsomol and FDJ members work daily shoulder to shoulder. Through their achievements on behalf of socialism and communism Komsomol and FDJ members are enhancing the historic weight of the peace forces which precisely now are supporting Leonid I. Brezhnev's peace initiatives with worldwide actions."

After the meeting Egon Krenz conducted cordial talks with soldiers in their billets, in the hall of traditions and on the exercise grounds.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING KOREAN AMBASSADOR--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday [17 Sep] received Kim Kuk-hun, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee under the leadership of PZPR Central Committee candidate member Igor Lopatynski, chief editor of the journal of the PZPR Central Committee for problems of party life ZYCIE PARTII. Horst Dohlus briefed the Polish guests on the results and experiences of the SED's leadership activities in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress and underscored the initiatives and achievements in the popular movement on the 30th anniversary of the GDR which continue to mark the activities of the party organizations and of all working people for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. Dr Werner Scholz, chief editor of the journal NEUER WEG of the SED Central Committee attended the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

THAI TRADE AGREEMENT--The first trade agreement between the GDR and the Kingdom of Thailand was initialed in Bangkok on Thursday [4 October]. The initialing was done by Dr Oswald Kasper, director general in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, and Vithaya Vejjajeva, director general in the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand. The two sides regard the talks as an expression of the joint determination to develop friendly and stable relations. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

MALAYSIA TRADE AGREEMENT--The first trade agreement between the GDR and Malaysia was initialled on Thursday [11 Oct] in Kuala Lumpur. The negotiation delegations were headed by Dr Oswald Kasper, director general in the GDR Ministry for External Trade, and Ahmad Saadi, deputy trade and industry minister of Malaysia. Both sides agreed that the conclusion of a trade agreement created favorable conditions for making better use of the existing possibilities for a mutual goods exchange in the interest of both countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--A new trade agreement between the GDR and Spain was initialed in Berlin at the weekend. The initialing is the outcome of a joint session of the GDR Spanish mixed commission. The delegations were headed by Christian Meyer, main section head in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, and by Pedro Solbes, director general for trade policy in the Spanish Ministry of Trade and Tourism. German de Caso y Ridaura, Spanish ambassador to the GDR, was present at the signing of the protocol. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

ZAMBIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Berlin--A Zambian party and government delegation arrived today for a visit of several days to the GDR. It is led by the member of the Central Committee and chairman of the UNIP Economic and Finances Commission, W. P. Nyirenda. The guests were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle. During its GDR stay the Zambian delegation will have talks on the further deepening of economic cooperation between both states. The talks are based on agreements concluded during the friendship visit by a party and state delegation to Zambia at the beginning of the year. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO CHAD--Wolfgang Hueckel, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Chad, presented his credentials to the president of Chad, Goukouni Quaddeimi. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

OUTGOING CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR--Dr. Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Tuesday [16 October] Richard Eyeni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo to the GDR, for a farewell visit. On the same day Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the Congolese ambassador for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS VISIT

LD111904 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)--Colonel David Antonio Moises, authorized chief-of-staff of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces and deputy minister, who had paid an official friendly visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation at the invitation of Lieutenant-General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister, today left Hungary. During his stay, David Antonio Moises was received by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN ARRIVES FOR 'WORKING' VISIT

LD121314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier, left for a working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic today. He was seen off by Jan Gregor, Slovak deputy premier, and other officials. At the Rusovce frontier crossing point, he was welcomed by Dezso Toth, Hungarian deputy minister of culture, and Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary.

LEADERS GREET BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD070055 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 62nd anniversary of the USSR's Great October Socialist Revolution.]

[Text] To comrades Leonid Ilich Breznev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people.

The changes in the world during the past 60-odd years are inseparable from the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, from the existence of the Soviet Union and its dynamic development, its struggle for international peace and security and for social progress. Led by the CPSU the Soviet people are fighting for peace and security with unflagging zeal, and are providing inestimably precious internationalist assistance to the revolutionary forces of our world and to the millions struggling throughout the world for national independence, democracy and social progress. During the decades marked by historical tribulations, huge sacrifices and self-sacrificing work, the Soviet people, led by Lenin's party, have built an advanced socialist society. They have achieved epoch-making results in the development of economy, culture, science and social life. The outstanding successes of the Soviet Union in building a communist society and its great achievements provide enthusiasm and confidence to the peoples of the world.

The steadfast activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state based on Lenin's principles are playing a determinative role in reducing international tension, deepening detente, strengthening international security and cooperation, and in preserving world peace. The latest significant Soviet proposals aimed at advancing the cause of disarmament and peace, stated in Berlin, corroborate its responsible and initiative foreign policy activity. The growth in the strength and international prestige of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries means inestimable help to peoples struggling for their national independence, for peace and social progress.

Following the road determined by the 11th Congress of the MSZMP, our people are engaged in building an advanced socialist society, preparing for the 12th congress of our party. The Hungarian Communists and the entire Hungarian people can continue to safely reckon with one of the most important guarantees of their success, the indispensable support of their socialist building work: Friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and the manifold, internationalist cooperation of our countries. The Soviet party-government delegation's visit to Hungary this year convincingly demonstrated our indissoluble friendship and gave a fresh impetus to the deepening of our many-sided relations.

In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the MSZMP will continue to advance together with the Soviet Union in the struggle for attaining our shared objectives. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we undertake active share in the fight for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, for the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces, for social progress and for the victory of the cause of international peace and security.

On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we heartily wish you further grand successes in implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in building a communist society, developing your country, and in your noble activities aimed at strengthening the peace and security of the world and social progress.

Budapest, 6 November 1979

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH ARGENTINA SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD102054 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)--Under the leadership of Under-secretary of Trade Alejandro Manuel Estrada and of Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi, the 3rd meeting of the Hungarian-Argentine Economic and Technical Scientific Commission met in Budapest between Nov 8 and 10. At the end of the talks the two delegation heads signed a protocol.

The document lists the achievements in the two countries' economic cooperation in the past year and designates the tasks for the coming period. It envisages expansion of the cooperation in those economic areas mostly which coincide with the economic development programs of Argentina, such as the establishment of water powerworks, expansion of the telephone network, improvement of the ports, educational and health facilities of the country.

Special committees will be set up to examine how bilateral trade could be boosted, to draft an agreement on the abolishment of double taxation and to explore the possibilities of joint third marketing. The Argentine Government has decided to operate a commercial office under the auspices of its Budapest Embassy. During his stay in Hungary, Undersecretary of State Estrada was received by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, by Foreign Undersecretary Pal Racz, and by Dr. Istvan Hetenyi, undersecretary of the National Planning Office.

NORWEGIAN TU DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER 2-DAY TALKS

LD091948 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)--The joint work-group of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Union's (SZDT) and the Council of Norwegian Trade Unions (LO) established in 1978, held discussions in Budapest on November 8-9.

At the meeting marked by a frank and friendly atmosphere, the participants discussed timely issues related with the Hungarian and the Norwegian trade union movements. They discussed trade union tasks in raising workers' professional and general education. The session also reviewed the impact of scientific-technical revolution on trade union work. The deliberations covered topical economic and social policy questions as well.

The Norwegian delegation was received by Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of SZDT. The visitors left Budapest on Friday.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI WRITES ON ECONOMIC, TRADE PROBLEMS

AU101435 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai: "Our Foreign Economic Policy in the Service of Socialist Development"]

[Excerpts] Inevitably, the development of our people's economy has entered a new, more advanced phase and has reached a genuine turning point. This coincides with a development in the world economic situation unfavorable for us. At the beginning of the seventies, a process of transformation, accompanied by a crisis, emerged in the capitalist world which made our imports considerably more costly and an increase in our exports more difficult. This has upset the equilibrium of our foreign trade transacted in convertible currency. Moreover, a rapid and spectacular further development of the division of labor we have established with the socialist countries is hampered to some extent by the temporarily limited nature of our partners' export capacity, particularly with regard to energy and raw materials, owing to the growing expenditure of increasing raw material production, the increasing geographical distance of deposits, and the increasing transportation difficulties.

A problem is also caused by the fact that the methods of our economic cooperation do not keep up in every respect with the changed conditions of the division of labor. Under today's intricate system of conditions in trade, joint ventures and technical-scientific cooperation, finding joint interests and the means to fulfill joint interests has become a more complex task than before. In the current phase of development, advancing on the path of economic integration means resolving such complex tasks as, for instance, accomplishing cooperation in computer technology or cooperation in the building of nuclear power plants. The forms of organization and motivation in these trends of cooperation, whose complexity was inconceivable in the previous period, do not as yet keep pace with requirements today. This is a temporary manifestation which will change sooner or later. Today, however, it is a component of the system of problems that will have to be resolved jointly with the socialist countries and by Hungary.

The relations we have developed with advanced capitalist countries and their enterprises play an important role in resolving the tasks of the further development of our people's economy. In expanding our economic relations with advanced capitalist countries, our endeavor is to increase as much as possible the ratio of products we produce with an above-average effectiveness of work in our exports. By this, we strive to participate in the division of labor that has generally developed in the world economy in a manner beneficial to us as well. Within this frame of reference, the relations developed with advanced capitalist countries serve the Hungarian economy, primarily enabling us to accelerate, through them, the development of our means of production, purchase manufacturing processes, equipment and instruments whose use contributes to the development of domestic production and provide our enterprises with the semi-finished products and materials which we cannot produce at home and the necessary quantities of which we cannot obtain from the socialist countries.

Of course we want to develop our relations with the exclusion of detrimental discriminations and on the basis of mutual advantage and equality. The reason this must be emphasized is that some of our capitalist partners today are applying detrimental discriminations in a more or less open or covert form in their economic relations with socialist Hungary. Also, the crisis of the capitalist world hampers the development of our economic relations with advanced capitalist countries in a direction and at a pace favorable for us. For this very reason, we must step up our efforts to increase our export capacity, insure that our products offered for export are of impeccable quality, develop the sophistication of our services to customers and strengthen our marketing activity. To be sure, the shortcomings of our exports make us take a back seat in the competition aggravated by the crisis and serve as an additional pretext for the opponents of the development of east-west economic relations to maintain the detrimental discriminations.

The developing countries are of increasing significance in the system of our foreign economic relations. We must make allowances for the fact that this sector of the world economy is becoming gradually industrialized and is making great efforts to improve its food supply situation, health care and popular welfare.

We, who profess ourselves to be the heirs and continuators of the October ideals, side with those who shed the yolk of monopoly capital and strive for economic and social progress. We also take into consideration the fact that the development of a division of labor based on equality and mutual advantage that encompasses, among others, elements of economic and technical-scientific assistance with interested developing countries is beneficial for the Hungarian people's economy and creates a market for our most effective intellectual and industrial products, as well as foodstuffs. In addition, it may contribute to the import requirements of the Hungarian people's economy from products--among others, energy sources, raw materials, semi-finished industrial products and consumer goods--which these countries are able to export in increasing quantities.

ISTVAN HUSZAR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

LD091922 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI)--"The focal problems of our economic development nowadays are our national economy equilibrium, domestic consumption that exceeds the national income and the import surplus concomitant to that," said Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, in an interview to WEEKLY WORLD ECONOMY, a Budapest economic weekly. Apropos of the long-range plan of the Hungarian national economy, currently in the stage of drafting and scheduled for submission for government approval in the first half of 1983, Istvan Huszar discusses the prospects of national economic development in the interview.

He explains that it is difficult to separate the impacts of world economic changes, and of the results or deficiencies of domestic economic activity. The changes in the foreign economic conditions have sharpened and brought to the surface those deficiencies of the Hungarian economic development which had existed independently from these changes and had also been recognized earlier. Such shortcomings were, among other things, the relative backwardness of the technical level and structure of production, as well as its unsatisfactory efficiency. In view of the above, the 5th five-year-plan set the objective of transformation of the production structure and increasing its efficiency at a pace of growth of domestic consumption slower than both the earlier and the national income growth. "By setting this objective we expected the exports growth to top by far imports and the national economic balance to be almost fully restored by the end of the plan term," says Istvan Huszar adding that the results of the years elapsed from the current five-year plan term do not really come up to the expectations. On the one hand, the world economic conditions have deteriorated more than foreseen, and on the other, transformation of the production structure and increasing of the efficiency of production are making a slower headway than supposed.

"Naturally we are not in a position to fundamentally change the world economic condition. However, through flexible adaptation to them, their adverse affects can be significantly cushioned and economic balance could be restored through properly-scheduled development of both production and consumption, the 1980 national economic plan and the 6th five-year plan (1981-1985). We are elaborating with the above requirements in mind."

Mr. Huszar explained in connection with the prospects of energy consumption that just like every other country of the world, Hungary was seeking answers for the problem in new economically exploitable energy carriers and besides, "We have designated lower specific energy demand as primary aspect of consideration at modernization of the production structure. The energy economy program currently being drafted will comprise development, organizatory and austerity moves designed to curb energy consumption in the 6th plan term," said Mr. Huszar, adding: "It seems at present that we can count with a moderate 2.6 to 3 percent growth in the annual fuel and 4.8 to 5.7 percent increase in electric energy demand in the decade to come. As to our energy sources, we have to count with the fact that contrary to earlier tendencies we shall be able to increase our purchases from the CMEA countries only moderately."

"The primary goal at present is to improve the national economic balance and the same remains the focal element of our economic policy in the coming years," stresses Istvan Huszar. "The only way to restore the economic balance is that domestic consumption, and within that the population's consumption and investments, are not allowed to grow faster than the national income itself or even kept temporarily on an unchanged level. In view of the above, for some years we must reckon on no change at all or at best, on a marginal rise in the living standards, on stagnation or eventual decline of the investments and on a slow growth to follow these.

"With more flexible adaptation to the foreign economic conditions, to the requirements of the foreign markets and by cutting back on domestic consumption, we could in a couple of years restore the national economic balance. However, the tasks of dynamic improvement of the labour efficiency, austerity with materials and energy, increasing the competitiveness of our products and improvement of our product pattern will constantly remain in the focus of attention."

"After restoration of the foreign economic balance--but only in the event if the external conditions do not further deteriorate significantly--we shall be in a position to increase domestic consumption again at a pace close to the growth of the national income and somewhat faster than in the next couple of years. I must, however, say frankly that we have little chance of reaching the pace of growth of the years 1968 to 1974 as several years of stagnation and a subsequent slow rise in the investments are likely to trigger only a rather moderate growth of the national income," said, among other things, Istvan Huszar.

MINISTER ROMANY DISCUSSES 1979 AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

AU101415 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Bap Romany, minister of agriculture and food: "Economic Tasks Call for a Change of Outlook Also in Agriculture"]

[Excerpt] This year is the 4th year of our current 5-Year Plan. Its expected result is a question still to be answered, the task of a precise quantitative survey. However, we can already draw a few conclusions.

The plan for the people's economy specified agricultural targets for this year in accordance with the 5-Year Plan. Enterprise plans were drawn up on this basis a year ago. With the exception of one, all fundamental agricultural sectors will have developed in the planned direction this year as well. The development of the production of cereals deviates considerably from the favorable trend. The enterprises could not ward off the repeated unfavorable natural effects since last autumn. The 1978 record was not repeated. This year, the average wheat output is only slightly in excess of the 1975 level and lags behind the 1976-78 3-year average output of 40.7 quintals.

Wheat is not only an important, but also a large item in our agriculture, since cereals provide more than 40 percent of the total value of Hungarian plant cultivation. Wheat constitutes almost half of this, while corn constitutes the other half. As compared with 6.9 million tons 15 years ago, the wheat production target is twice as great--13.5 million tons. At 1978 prices, the planned wheat and corn production value is understandably large-nearly 38 billion forints. Corn accounts for 1.3 million hectares of the overall cereal production area, therefore, an average corn output fluctuation of 1 quintal per hectare can modify the country's cereal scale, its fodder stock and the product turnover based on it by 130,000 tons. And how much is this additional quantity in terms of hogs? It provides fodder for more than 300,000 fattened hogs. It is understandable that the development of the corn output, which is showing good prospects, is followed with such great attention throughout the country.

OPEC CRITICIZED AS 'CARTEL OF PRIVILEGED COUNTRIES'

AU091320 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Nov 79 p 9 AU

[Zygmunt Szymanski article: "On the Economic Map: Oil Continues To Rule the World"]

[Text] When, in 1934, Anton Zischka wrote his well known book, "Oil Rules the World," he certainly did not suspect that after 45 years it would be even more topical than at the time of its publication. The world's dependence on crude oil--and on its producers--is now greater than ever. And there is no indication that that dependence will change in the forseeable future.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) does whatever it pleases and whenever it pleases. It imposes its rights upon the world, and the world receives its blows inflicted and is unable to ward them off. Time is of no advantage for it at all.

At their Abu Dhabi meeting in December last year the OPEC member countries resolved to raise the price of crude oil from $12.70 to $14.55 per barrel. That price should have been binding till October 1979. But in January Iran overthrew the shah, and the supply of Iranian crude dropped. This gave several states the opportunity to arbitrarily increase the price of oil, as well as to reduce its output. In June 1979 OPEC members met again, this time in Geneva. Unable to reach agreement, they fixed a new price for crude at the level of $18-18.50 per barrel. Thus the average price of crude oil went up 67 percent in the first half of this year. True enough, the June increase was not as painful as the earlier increase in 1974. But in absolute figures it was uncomfortably large, even taking into account the fact that the value of the dollar had declined.

But this was not the end. Between 9 and 24 October we experienced a new wave of increases in the price of oil. Five countries producing crude oil raised the prices again, so that at the moment only Saudi Arabia is marketing its 'Arabian light crude' at the per-barrel price of $18, while Libya and Algeria have even exceeded the ceiling fixed in Geneva by $2.77, offering crude oil at $26.27. Among the countries that have resolved to increase the price of oil was Mexico, which does not belong to OPEC, as well as... Great Britain, and this almost borders on irony when one bears in mind that Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the same time finds it possible to attack OPEC for "irresponsibility."

But this is still not all. Most liquid hydrocarbons supplied by oil-bearing countries are sold on the basis of long-term agreements to international companies that distribute them among their customers and, in doing so, obtain enormous profits. This has been precisely revealed in the United States. But a significant portion of crude oil goes to the spot market in Rotterdam, and its price there is twice as high as in the long-term agreements. It is being bought by individual refineries or state petroleum organizations which need oil either to compensate for their temporary shortages, or to replenish "strategic stocks." Toward the end of October Nigerian oil cost $38 per barrel in Rotterdam, and Iranian was close to $50.

The Rotterdam market, accused of speculation, is now coming under increasing criticism from the public. But actually it is like any other raw materials market (although formally it is no "market"). Although these markets always attract small quantities of some raw material (copper, tin or cocoa), it is the turnover in precisely these marginal quantities that more or less determine prices. There is also a strong apprehension that precisely Rotterdam will give the OPEC states a clue as to the level to which they should raise the price in the next round of negotiations. The consumers are anxiously awaiting the OPEC meeting scheduled for 17 December in Caracas. There are not many people who doubt that the world will receive a Christmas present in the shape of a significant increase in the price of crude oil.

OPEC countries--or, speaking more generally, states producing considerable amounts of crude oil for export, even those not belonging to OPEC--assert that the main cause of the price hikes lies simply in the shortage of crude oil in the market. But that is not so. Oil supply and demand are now more or less even. And if one considers that rich capitalist countries, including the United States, have clearly entered the stage of recession (which by its nature means a decrease in the demand for energy), the year 1980 should bring an excess of supply over demand amounting to some 500,000 barrels daily (1 barrel daily makes up 80 tons in a year). This was the opinion voiced early in December at an "oil seminar" in Vienna by Abd al-Hadi Tahir, director of the Saudi Petromin Company. In his forecast he had already taken into account possible production cuts in some OPEC member countries.

Thus everything indicates that it is not "market forces," but simply fear that is now the factor behind the rising price of crude oil, primarily the fear of major consumers of liquid hydrocarbons.

When the producers enjoy a monopoly, no price is too high for providing the population with the fuel for the winter season, and primarily with electric energy. Certainly, Western industrial countries could talk to OPEC in different terms, if they were able to become independent of OPEC supplies within a relatively short time, making use of so-called alternative sources of energy. But coal is "dirty" and inconvenient, and its gasification or liquefaction are still unprofitable. Nuclear energy arouses fears and in most states it is experiencing a crisis, while the sun, wind, hydrogen and even more so nuclear fission, are future energy sources. What remains is to economize on energy derived from liquid hydrocarbons. But economizing has run into difficulty. It is enough to look at the turns taken by President Carter's successive economizing programs foiled by American congressmen who care more about reelection than about the long-term interests of their country.

OPEC was established in 1960 as an organization that, with the full support of the Third-World countries, fought to recover the right to its members' own natural riches. That struggle was justified, and it ended in a brilliant victory. But as the years have passed OPEC has become a cartel for the privileged producers of raw materials, and the prosperity of the rest of the world, to a greater or lesser extent, depends on that cartel. It is hardly surprising that it enjoys this privilege without moderation. But it is also hardly possible not to see that this lack of moderation may end in a serious catastrophe from which even the OPEC member countries themselves would not benefit.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR

LD100236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at an audience held in the Belweder Palace today the ambassador of the Republic of Peru, (Mariano Pagador Puente), who presented his letters of credence. The audience was attended by Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski. After presenting his letters of credence, Ambassador (Pagador Puente) was received by the chairman of the Council of State at a private audience.

GIEREK ATTENDS SOSNOWIEC CONFERENCE

LD091225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A PZPR report-back and election conference is taking place today in the Sosnowiec colliery. Warmly welcomed by the miners, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and a member of the local party organization, arrived for the deliberations. In a direct discussion, the delegations of the mining party collectives are sharing their experiences to date, summing up their considerable achievements and defining new tasks on the basis of the content of the guidelines for the eighth party congress. Among the outstanding issues are the further streamlining of the organization of work under the four-shift system; a more purposeful use of the technological potential; problems concerning the overall improvement of labor and living conditions of the miners and their families. The self-sacrificing work of the Sosnowiec work force (?is stressed), which, in its civic deed to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, has already supplied to the national economy 47,000 tons of coal over and above the planned amount.

GIEREK, GRUDZIEN PAY VISIT TO KATOWICE

LD100722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek attended a PZPR report-back and election conference at the Sosnowiec colliery today.

After the conference was concluded, in the afternoon, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, accompanied by the hosts of the region, including Zdzislaw Grudzien, visited a newly constructed housing estate in Katowice named after the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

During his stay in the Katowice Voivodship, Edward Gierek was informed by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejczak about the current state of rescue operations in Silesia colliery in Czechowice-Dziedzice.

JAGIELSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON LABOR, WAGES

LD072038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Officials responsible for labor and wage fund management in key ministries, central offices and cooperative organizations met at the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The conference reviewed the current situation in employment, use of working hours and management of the wage fund. It also outlined tasks aimed at obtaining the best possible results in these fields this year.

The conference also discussed the directions of further improvement in labor and wage fund management in 1980. The conference positively assessed the implementation of the employment plan for the first 10 months of this year.

It was stated that next year's plans will be implemented under conditions of limited growth in labor reserves accompanied by the need for increased employment in, for example, the services. It is necessary, in this connection, to intensify all efforts aimed at further rationalization of employment. Additionally, improvement in labor organization and discipline and the achievement of a marked improvement in productivity is assuming very special importance.

It was also stated that malpractices are being observed in the wage fund management; malpractices which include neglect and mismanagement, which are still apparent in the disposition of the fund, as well as the failure to observe the principles of rewards and wages discipline which are currently in force. The conference recognized that the key taks in this field is to improve discipline and to fully observe the principles of paying rewards and spending the wage fund resources.

GRUDZIEN, BARCIKOWSKI CHAIR VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUMS

LD091240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Plenary sessions of voivodship party committees were held in several towns yesterday.

"At the plenum in Katowice, which was chaired by Zdzislaw Grudzien, it was said that about 150,000 members and candidate members of the party in Silesia and the basin had already taken part in the creative debate on the Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress.

"The Krakow Party Committee, chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, (?praised) the report to be presented to the voivodship conference delegates. It was stated that the report was a balance of the voivodship's achievements, giving cause for justified satisfaction, which did not mean, however, that the plan outlined 2 years ago had been implemented in full.

"The voivodship party committee plenum in Plock also passed the documents for the voivodship party conference, noting an increase in the party ranks in the voivodship over the past 2 years by more than 43,000 people."

DOMESTIC TRADE BELOW PLAN, REQUIREMENTS

LD081008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A plenary session of the Domestic Market Affairs Committee of the Council of Ministers was held in Warsaw yesterday. The financial and market situation in Poland for the first 10 months of this year, was assessed, as was the predicted implementation of the annual plan in domestic trade.

From the figures presented, it emerged that producers have supplied the home market with 6.8 percent more goods than in the comparable period last year. The increase in supplies, however, did not correspond to the indices accepted in the national socioeconomic plan and to social needs. The committee recognized as indispensible an intensification of supplies to the market in November and December, especially as regards those goods which are traditionally sought in the final months of the year. With the aim of alleviating the lack of certain commodities, it was recommended that sales for so-called extra-market purposes, mainly administrative, be curtailed.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE FARMING--The development rate of the cooperative sector of agriculture has greatly increased in the past few years as attested to by nearly 1,400 new agricultural producers' cooperatives which have been established throughout the country since 1974. New cooperatives are being set up on the lands given up by farmers as membership contributions and on the lands administered by the state land fund. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 79 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA'S VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU101342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/11/1979--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday morning, for an official visit of friendship to Romania as guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest was welcomed at the north railway station by Stefan Andrei and other officials. Chen Shuliang, ambassador of People's Republic of China in Bucharest, and Florea Dumitrescu, ambassador of Romania in Beijing, were present. Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, attended.

Soon after the arrival, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism.

Talks With Andrei

AU101622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, started today in Bucharest. During the talks both sides pointed out the upward course of Romanian-PRC relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity in the spirit of the understandings and decisions concluded during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the PRC and Comrade Hua Guofeng's 1978 visit to Romania.

The sides examined new opportunities for expanding and deepening Romanian-PRC relations and discussed current international issues. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

Dinner for Huang Hua

AU102000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/11/1979--On November 10, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honour of Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs.

During the dinner, the two ministers proposed toasts to the good health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Premier Hua Guofeng, to the continuous strengthening and development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, to the two peoples' fresh and ever greater successes in socialist construction.

Ceausescu, Huang Hua Meeting

AU121638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendship visit to our country. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greetings from Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and from Comrade Li Xiannian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National Congress. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed greetings to Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian.

The two sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations between the parties, countries and peoples which have greatly expanded in recent years on the basis of the principles of mutual esteem and respect, national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual comradely assistance and international solidarity.

They emphasized the special importance of the meetings and talks held by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng in 1978 in Beijing and Bucharest and stressed that they marked remarkable moments in the chronicle of Romanian-Chinese relations and greatly spurred the development of bilateral cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of activity. At the same time, both sides expressed common determination to implement all the agreements and conventions concluded at the summit dialog, in order to continuously expand and deepen Romanian-Chinese all-round cooperation, increase and diversify their commercial relations and production sharing and their cooperation in the key branches of contemporary science and technology, as well as intensify contacts in the areas of culture, art, education, and so forth.

During their meeting, the sides also exchanged views on the international situation and on the complex problems facing contemporary mankind. They emphasized Romania's and China's profound interest in establishing a climate of peace, cooperation and understanding in the world, which is indispensible for building the new system in the two countries. They stressed the need for greater efforts to channel international political life along a democratic course, to consolidate general peace and security, to insure the people's independence and equality among all states, regardless of their size and economic and military potential and to ban the use and the threat of force in international relations.

The sides reasserted Romania's and China's determination to consistently work to abolish the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, all forms of domination and dictatorship, racism and apartheid, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, to settle the major contemporary problems in accordance with the interests of peoples' freedom and independence, and of progress, security and peace in the world.

The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Conclusion of Visit

AU122045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/11/1979--On November 12, the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, as guest of Romania Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, came to an end.

The foreign ministers of Romania and China conducted talks in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Both parties stressed that the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Hua Guofeng are of decisive importance for the consolidation of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration, grounded upon the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

Emphasis was placed with great satisfaction on the results recorded in the development of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in all respects, and the two sides stressed their determination to work in the future, too, for the full implementation of the understandings reached, for the continuous expansion and deepening of the bilateral collaboration politically, economically, in cooperation in production and scientific and technolgical research, culture, education, information means and in other domains, for the development of their collaboration in international life. In this respect, they agreed on furthering the consultations and exchanges of views on international matters of joint interest.

The thoroughgoing exchange of views on international matters pointed to the need for presevering action against the imperialist and neo-colonialist policy, against any form of domination and oppression, for avoiding war, maintaining and consolidating world peace, for an even more democratic evolution of international life, the strict observance in inter-state relations of the principles of equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, definitive banning of force and threat with force, for all people's right to be masters of their resources and to decide by themselves their socio-economic development path. The need was reaffirmed for backing the fight of the peoples in Zimabawe and Namibia for their national independence, the fight of the peoples in the south of Africa for the liquidation of colonial domination and of the racialist and apartheid policies.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity of a democratic settlement, with the participation of all states, of the ever more acute problems of disarmament, of eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, on the urgent need for a political, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes, of all problems facing mankind.

The foreign minister of Romania accepted the invitation extended to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China.

REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALFATTI'S VISIT

Ceausescu, Malfatti Meeting

AU091950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu had in Bucharest on November 9 with Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti, the determination of the two government and states was expressed to further develop, ever more strongly, the bilateral relations and their collaboration in the sphere of international life, starting from the interests of the two peoples, of European peace and security.

Stress was laid with satisfaction on the fact that the traditional friendly relations between the two countries witnessed broad and productive development, highlighted being the special importance in this respect of the official visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Italy. The mutual wish was also expressed to further act for highly capitalizing the economic potential of the two countries in view of increasing the commercial exchanges, intensifying the industrial, scientific and technical cooperation as well as the cooperation in third markets.

During the talk, examined was also the political situation in Europe, highlighted being the necessity of rallying the efforts to fully implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Emphasis was placed on the fact that to effectively stimulate the process initiated by the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation it is necessary to seriously and thoroughly prepare the 1980 Madrid meeting.

In that context, it was assessed that to ensure a lasting peace in Europe and in the world firmly requires undelayed passage to efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

Likewise, underlined was the fact that the consolidation of international detente, peace and security implies the observance, by all states, of the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others as well as of the norms of the international law.

The exchange of views pointed to the necessity that the states of tension and conflict persisting in various zones of the globe should be solved by peaceful means, by negotiations among the sides directly concerned, this being the sole way conducive to durable settlements.

Emphasis was also placed on the will of the two countries to develop their cooperation in view of eradicating underdevelopment and of building a new, just and equitable international economic order. It was considered that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly due in 1980 was meant to establish a development strategy which should contain the principles, orientations and ways to liquidate underdevelopment, to clear the path to a faster progress of the lagging countries, to contribute to international economic and political stability, to each nation's prosperity.

In the same framework, messages of friendship were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Italy's President Alessandro Pertini.

As already reported, the minister for foreign affairs of Italy, F. M. Malfatti is paying an official visit to Romania starting November 8.

Accord on Health Cooperation

AU092121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--The Romanian and Italian foreign ministers, Stefan Andrei and Franco Maria Malfatti, signed in Bucharest on November 9 an accord on cooperation health protection between the Government of Romania and of Italy.

The document stipulates measures for developing and widening, on reciprocal bases, the cooperation in health protection and in medical scientific research work. In this respect, the sides shall favour the exchange of information and the interchange of specialists, the cooperation between the relevant scientific institutions of the two countries, the collaboration in the field of medicines, medical apparatus, preventive medicine, public hygiene and sanitary education as well as other actions.

Talks With Vice Premier Burtica

AU091947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview on November 9 with Franco Maria Malfatti, minister for foreign affairs of Italy.

Approached were new possibilities meant to contribute to intensifying the collaboration and economic cooperation between the two countries as well as to further expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Italian commercial exchanges, in third markets included.

Talks With Foreign Minister Andrei

AU091940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti conducted official talks in Bucharest on November 11.

The two ministers reviewed the current stage and the development prospects of the relations between Romania and Italy on multiple planes. Both sides highlighted with satisfaction the upward course of the traditional friendly relations between the two states, which have developed in keeping with the agreements reached during the Romanian-Italian summit meetings and talks, with the joint solemn declaration and the other documents signed on those occasions. They also expressed the mutual wish to give special impetus to commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, to develop the relations in the technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest.

Main aspects of the current political life were also approached; the exchange of views in this respect bringing to the fore the wish to strengthen the Romanian-Italian cooperation in the sphere of international relations.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

Dinner for Malfatti

AU091943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 9 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1979--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner on November 9 in honour of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Maria Malfatti.

During the dinner the two foreign mnisters proposed toasts to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Alessandro Pertini, to the steady consolidation of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to peace and understanding in the world.

Communique on Visit

AU121645 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Communique on the 8-10 November Visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti, signed in Bucharest on 10 November]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, paid an official visit to Romania 8-10 November 1979.

During the visit, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the Italian foreign minister, with whom he exchanged detailed views on bilateral and international questions of common interest. On that occasion, the Italian foreign minister conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu greetings and best wishes from Italian President Alessandor Pertini, as well as wishes for well-being and success to the friendly Romanian people. Expressing thanks for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed to the Italian president greetings and best wishes, as well as wishes for prosperity to the friendly Italian people.

The Italian Foreign Minister conferred with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During their talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual esteem and understanding, the two foreign ministers noted that the joint solemn declaration signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's state visit to Italy in May 1973 has provided a sound basis for the relations between the two countries.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the favorable evolution of Romanian-Italian relations, in line with the traditional friendship between Romania and Italy. They expressed the view that all conditions exist for further expanding and diversifying the two countries' cooperation in various areas.

The two ministers made a thorough analysis of the entire complex of bilateral economic relations and highlighted with satisfaction the positive results obtained; they expressed the desire to consolidate the results in keeping with the two countries' economic potential.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the noteworthy increase in economic exchanges this year. They agreed on the need to further develop bilateral trade in order to attain a volume of exchange totaling one billion dollars by 1980, as was jointly envisaged.

The two sides expressed the determination to make efforts to realize ever more efficient forms of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries and also in third markets, in the belief that intensified endeavors in that field will contribute to considerable strengthening in other areas, too, at both the bilateral and international level.

They emphasized the importance of the proceedings scheduled to be held in the near future, of the joint intergovernmental commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

The two ministers stressed the positive results attained in cultural and scientific-technical cooperation and expressed the determination to further develop relations in those areas. They also noted the development of tourist and sports exchange.

The two ministers made a thorough examination of the major international issues and emphasized that the two countries broadly converge and hold close views on the questions discussed.

Upon examining the developments and changes in the international situation, the two foreign ministers pointed out that all states, in their international relations, must observe the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, including those stipulated in the joint solemn declaration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Italy.

Examining the situation in Europe, the two ministers reasserted the special importance that both Romania and Italy attach to intensifying efforts to insure implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Document by all the states which participated in the CSCE. They emphasized that the Madrid meeting of 1980 must be thoroughly prepared, so that it can conclude with the best possible results and accentuate the process initiated at the CSCE aimed at building security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The two sides agreed to continue and intensify their consultations with a view to contributing to the preparation of the Madrid meeting.

The two sides also expressed the hope that the meeting will be held at the foreign ministers level.

During their talks, the two ministers stressed their interest in consolidating relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, as well as in other areas of the continent.

The two sides stressed the need for efficient and specific measures permitting progress toward general and complete disarmament, incorporating both conventional and nuclear weapons, under efficient international control. Along that line, they highlighted the importance of the UN General Assembly special meeting on disarmament, whose final document will have to be consistently observed in disarmament negotiations.

The two ministers reasserted the fact that all states must make greater efforts to settle all conflicts and tension in various parts of the world peacefully, and only through negotiations.

The foreign ministers agreed that to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, negotiations should be organized, with the participation of all the interested sides and on the basis of the pertinent UN resolution, to find a global solution by taking into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The sides reasserted the need to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order, a just and equitable order, which is a condition for the world's economic progress, for peace and security in the world. Thus, they stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing for the UN General Assembly special session in 1980, which will deal with underdevelopment and with the new world economic order, so that the session can yield specific results and contribute to reducing the economic gaps among states by facilitating the backward countries' access to science and technology.

The ministers emphasized the efficient cooperation existing between the two countries at the United Nations and expressed the determination to further develop that cooperation, so as to contribute to strengthening the role of the organizations, and thus consolidate international peace and security and peacefully settle major international disputes and problems.

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the cordial and frank atmosphere in which their talks proceeded and with the results attained. They also expressed their conviction that the visit of Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti will make a considerable contribution to developing bilateral relations and to strengthening the friendship between Romania and Italy.

Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, invited Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to Italy. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC'S HUANG HUA VISIT

Talks With Vrhovec

LD091358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, today held their final talks which dealt mainly with topical international problems.

Today's third official meeting between the two ministers and their aides dealt with East-West relations, the development of the situation in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Balkans, and crisis flashpoints. In this context attention was drawn to the need to implement the Helsinki document on European security and cooperation. It was stressed that the development of the situation in Europe cannot be isolated from general developments in the world.

The two ministers and their aides also exchanged views on developments on the Asian Continent and on the significance and role of the policy of nonalinement.

During the talks it was noted that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and China are developing very favorably. The view was expressed that following a period of familiarization with conditions of and possibilities for the development of economic and other forms of cooperation more specific forms of this cooperation will be achieved in the coming period.

It was noted on both sides that the talks were useful, meaningful, open and constructive and that they will contribute to the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

Further Details

LD091530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 3-day official and friendly visit paid to Yugoslavia by Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, with this wife at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will end today.

The President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Foreign Minister Huang Hua for a long cordial talk. The Chinese minister presented President Tito with a personal message from Chairman Hua Guofeng and told the president of the republic about the results of Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to West European countries.

The Chinese minister of foreign affairs was also received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Talks on the development of bilateral cooperation and some international issues were held during this meeting. On this occasion Huang Hua invited the president of the Federal Executive Council on behalf of Chairman Hua Guofeng to visit the PRC. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Foreign Minister Huang Hua carried out, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, an exhaustive and open exchange of views on topical international political and economic problems and the further development of bilateral relations.

The two sides confirmed that significant progress had been made in the development of every aspect of friendly cooperation and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and noted the existence of conditions favorable to the further expansion of cooperation in various fields. The PRC foreign minister's visit was appraised as providing a significant impetus in this direction.

The successful development of all the forms of cooperation between the two countries is based on the principles of the UN Charter and on the principles supported by Yugoslavia as a nonalined country. These are the principles of independence, sovereignty, autonomy, noninterference, mutual respect and mutual benefits. It was stressed that relations between the two countries were developing on the basis of active peaceful coexistence, the consistent adherence to which served to strengthen peace, stability and trust in the world.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec accepted with pleasure Foreign Minister Huang Hua's invitation to pay an official visit to the PRC at an agreed time.

Departure for Bucharest

LD092024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, with his spouse and associates, left Belgrade this evening for Bucharest following an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The Chinese minister was seen off at Belgrade's Dunav Railway Station by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary; Radivoje Petkovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others. Also present was Zhou Qiuye, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Interview with Huang Hua

LD091836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has stated that his visit to Yugoslavia has been successful and useful and that he is satisfied with the results of the visit. He expressed particular satisfaction at the fact that he had the opportunity to meet and talk with President Tito.

In an interview which he gave to editors of TANJUG and Belgrade Radio and Television prior to his departure from Yugoslavia, Huang Hua said that he had passed on to President Tito greetings from Chairman Hua Guofeng. He emphasized that he had exchanged views with Yugoslav leaders on a number of international questions and on bilateral cooperation between the two countries, which he assessed as successful. Both sides, Huang said, expressed readiness to continue to develop cooperation in all spheres. It is also the joint desire of China and Yugoslavia, Huang added, that peace in the world be maintained on the principles of independence in international relations.

Huang Hua said that the talks had taken place in a friendly atmosphere and that the two countries have similar or identical views on some important international questions. He note with satisfaction President Tito's positive and constructive role on the international scene, Huang said. He also underlined the significance of the nonalined countries' activities in maintaining world peace.

In reply to a question about the international situation, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs assessed that it is not of the most favorable. He pointed to the Middle East as one of the most topical crisis flashpoints. In his view, the Middle East crisis arises out of the fact that there are oil sources there. Huang stressed the need for the Arab countries to be more united and he called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

As regards the crisis in Southeast Asia, Huang judged that this is a problem which affects not only that region but the whole Asian Continent and Pacific Ocean region.

In this context, Huang Hua said that China was opposed to the policy of fait accompli in Kampuchea and that the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the puppet regime imposed from outside was also a struggle for the nation's existence. This is a matter, Huang Hua said, relating to the safeguarding of principles and norms in international relations. He also said that China supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people for existence and independence of the country. The Chinese minister of foreign affairs added that China highly appreciated Yugoslavia's principled attitude in connection with the crisis in Southeast Asia.

In assessing the visit by Chairman Hua Guofeng to countries of Western Europe, he said that that visit had been aimed at promoting economic and other cooperation between China and those countries and at consolidating world peace. The visit had fulfilled such expectations and desires, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs added.

At the end of the interview, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua said that cooperation between Yugoslavia and China was proceeding on the foundations laid during the meeting between President Tito and Hua Guofeng. The cooperation between the two countries, in his assessment, is in line with the interest of our peoples and with broader international interests.

TITO RECEIVES PLANINC BEFORE DEPARTURE TO PRC

LD091638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bugojno--Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, has received Milka Planinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, before her departure for China at the head of an LCY delegation at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CCP.

Planinc-Led Delegation Departure

LD112027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--An LCY delegation led by Milka Planinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, left today for a visit to the PRC at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY FOR ROAD OPENING

LD091150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kranjska Gora--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Federal chancellor, met at approximately 1000 in Hotel Kompas at Kranjska Gora. The meeting took place before the opening of the works on the road tunnel, due to be built in the areas of the Karawanken, which will link Yugoslavia and Austria. The cordial atmopshere in which the talks started is an undeniable reflection of the mutual desire of the two countries' statesmen to promote and develop bilateral cooperation.

Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky was welcomed and greeted at the Pedkoren border crossing by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council; Jose Hujs, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council; Livij Jakomin, chairman of the Republican Committee for Transport and Communications and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Interstate Commission for the Building of the Karawanken Tunnel; and Novak Pribicevic, Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna.

The following arrived together with the Austrian Federal chancellor: Leopold Wagner, premier of the Carinthian provincial government; Karl Lausecker, Austrian minister of transport; Dr Franz Boger, chairman of the Austrian side of the Interstate Commission for the Building of the Karawanken Tunnel.

During the cordial talks between the two heads of government, talks were also held by their associates. After the talks Djuranovic and Kreisky left for Hrusica near Jesenice, where work will start on the Yugoslav side of the tunnel.

TANJUG on Talks

LD100056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Klagenfurt--Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky hosted a luncheon in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Musil Hotel in Klagenfurt (Celovec), the capital of Carinthia, today. Also present at the luncheon were other personalities from the two countries who attended today's initiation of construction of the tunnel through the Karawanken.

After lunch, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received representatives of the Slovene national minority and stayed to talk with them for a while.

This afternoon talks were continued between Djuranovic and Kreisky. As neighboring countries in the geopolitically significant European area, nonalined Yugoslavia and neutral Austria are orientated toward mutual cooperation both in the bilateral and international spheres. This cooperation has been demonstrated and continues to be demonstrated within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), on which both countries have a series of joint or similar views. They advocate the relaxation of tension, the overcoming of limitations and difficulties in the process of detente and European cooperation and security in the spirit of the complete implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Significant and meaningful bilateral cooperation in many spheres has been achieved between the two countries, all of which contribute to the positive development of relations.

In this spirit and in the desire to further develop good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal chancellor carried out a very useful exchange of views, in particular about the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation and developing border area and regional cooperation, and about some topical international questions.

On the subject of economic cooperation, the collocutors considered the results of the visit to Yugoslavia by Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade and industry, in mid-October, when he discussed all questions in detail with his host, Metod Rotar, Federal secretary for foreign trade, and signed an aide-memoire on specific steps to be taken. It was pointed out that Austria is a significant trading partner of Yugoslavia. The value of commodity trade in 1978 amounted to $444.8 million, of which Yugoslav exports accounted for $105.5 million and imports added up to $339.3 million. In the first 9 months of this year the volume of trade was $417.3 million, of which $102.2 million were accounted for by Yugoslav exports and $315.3 million of which were imports.

As is evident, the trade deficit is the greatest problem in this sphere and threatens to become a limiting factor in economic relations. That is why in the current talks particular emphasis was laid on various forms of mutual cooperation, production cooperation, joint investments and cooperation in third markets, for which both countries have the opportunities, and precisely these areas are the best guarantee of stability and long-term industrial cooperation, apart from commodity trade, in which both countries are interested.

Particular attention was devoted in the talks to the question of our national minorities in Austria. It is considered that the best way of further promoting their development and consolidating their national rights is by respecting and realizing the provisions of the state treaty. The constructive path for resolving the questions of interest for the promotion of the position of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria on the lines of the provisions of the state treaty is also represented by direct dialog between the government and minority organizations, both when adopting individual solutions and when carrying them out.

By insuring the equality of members of national minorities, not merely as citizens before the law but also as nationalities, and by strengthening their economic, social and political position, national minorities can to the full extent truly become the factor of friendship and cooperation between neighbors, both of which should be continually consolidated. The intensification of border area cooperation--economic, cultural and other kinds of cooperation--would represent, in addition to primary mutual benefit, also a direct contribution to the broader development of good-neighborly relations. In view of the mutually expressed readiness in principle it can be expected that in this sphere concrete results will also appear soon.

They talked on international topics such as the CSCE and the Middle East crisis, which continues to represent a serious source of instability. It was particularly stressed that the Palestine issue was a fundamental issue on which a just and lasting solution of the crisis depended. It was necessary that PLO be accepted as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinian nation be enabled to exercise its national rights such as the right to self-determination and the right to its own state. Reference was also made to international economic relations and in particular to the lack of concrete results in the further negotiations on the new international economic order.

The meeting between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was mutually assessed as very useful for the further promotion of good-neighborly cooperation, and it was agreed that contacts at various levels between the representatives of the two countries should be continued.

The president of the Federal Executive Council invited Chancellor Kreisky to visit Yugoslavia, and this was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

In the course of the afternoon, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received representatives of the Slovene minority. At this meeting they acquainted Premier Djuranovic with the conditions of life and work in Austria and with their problems. Veselin Djuranovic stressed Yugoslavia's continuous interest in the insuring of full equality and respect for the rights of the national minorities in Austria on the basis of the state treaty. This was also discussed with Chancellor Kreisky.

When the talks ended, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was seen off by his hosts. He left by special plane for Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

Talks With Doronjski

LD111556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks opened between Karel van Miert and Andre Cools, co-presidents of the Belgian Socialist Party [PSB], and Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the LCY Central Committee Presidium Building today. Also taking part in the talks are Jos van Eynde, former co-president of the PSB, on the Belgian side, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, head of group in the section for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the Yugoslav side.

Stevan Doronjski informed the guests on the development of self-management socialist relations, the place and role of the LCY and some topical sociopolitical and economic questions in our country. Doronjski also spoke about the problems which exist in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC.

The guests from Belgium spoke about the situation in their country, as well as about the activities of the socialist parties in solving the complex tasks set for Belgian society. They also spoke about the joint activity of the Belgian Socialist Parties (Walloon and Flemish) following last year's division of the Socialist Party into two.

Meeting With Dolanc

LD121430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov. 12 (TANJUG) --Presidium member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stane Dolanc held talks in Belgrade today with the presidents of the Belgian Socialist Parties (Walloon and Flemish), Andre Cools and Karel van Miert respectively.

At the talks a wide exchange of views on some major questions in international relations was carried out. Stane Dolanc informed the guests, among other things, on the Yugoslav assessments of the sixth conference of the non-aligned in Havana and on the prospects for the further development of the non-aligned movement.

The guests spoke about international activities of the Belgian Socialist Parties. At the closing of the talks the two sides, assessing co-operation to date between the two parties as very good, considered possibilities of its further expansion and promotion.

DORONJSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD091648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], and Olavi Poikolainen, Politburo member and secretary of the International Department of the SKP Central Committee, visited our country from 4 to 9 November at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Talks were held with the visitors from Finland in the LCY Central Committee Presidium today by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has also had talks with Aarne Saarinen.

During their visit to Yugoslavia the comrades from Finland also visited the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where they familiarized themselves with the achievements of working people and the functioning of the system of socialist self-management in our country. During their visit to Kosovo they had talks with Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists' Provincial Committee, and other leaders of Kosovo League of Communists and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

During their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding, the representatives of the LCY and SKP reported to each other on the two parties' policies and activities in the internal and international fields. They noted with satisfaction the similarity or identity of views on many of the questions of international relations which were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the questions of the relaxation of tension and the problems which this process is encountering. In this connection emphasis was placed on the historical significance of the Final Document of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, held in Helsinki, and on the significance of the coming Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation.

During the talks the two sides expressed their anxiety at the continuation of the arms race. The two sides consider that it is important that the result of the conference in Madrid help to pave the way to disarmament.

It was noted that in order to achieve lasting peace in the world it is indispensable to accept fully the principles of independence and sovereignty of every state without foreign interference, and that it is necessary to liquidate colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and all forms of hegemonism and settle existing and latent disputes through negotiations. They positively assessed the results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana as a major event in international life and a significant contribution to the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for overcoming bloc division, for democratization of international political and economic relations, and for cooperation on an equal footing between peoples and states. Representatives of the LCY and the SKP exchanged views also on topical questions of the state and development of relations in the workers' movement of the world.

They spoke in favor of a constructive and principled discussion and of expanding cooperation among all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world.

During the talks the two sides reiterated their conviction that the intensification of voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties is possible only on the basis of strict respect for the principles and sovereign independence of every party, noninterference and appreciation of differences of views, and freedom of the choice of roads in the struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism. The representatives of the LCY and the SKP expressed their satisfaction at the fact that this meeting and the talks had taken place and assessed the latter as meaningful and useful. They agreed on the need to develop and deepen every aspect of relations between the two parties. Satisfaction was also expressed at the fact that the relations between Yugoslavia and Finland are developing satisfactorily, which is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

DPRK STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 NOVEMBER

LD100010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG)--A Workers' Party of Korea study delegation headed by head of the Party Central Committee's International Department, Kim Dong San, arrived here today. On arrival, the delegation had talks with the department head in the international cooperation section of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Lazic.

KOSOVO BUSINESSMEN DEPART FOR ALBANIA

LD101452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--A delegation of businessmen of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo left for Tirana today at the invitation of the Chamber of Trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The delegation, which is headed by Nazmi Mustafa, president of the Kosovo Chamber of Economy, comprises Ilijas Ilijazi, chairman of the administrative board of the Associated Kosovo Bank; Uros Seslija, general director of the Eximkos foreign trade work organization; Nazmi Mikulovci, chairman of the Administrative Board of Trepca; and Ilijaz Hadziju, general director of Agrokosovo.

Businessmen of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will discuss the promotion of trade and other forms of economic cooperation between enterprises in Albania and organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

TRADE UNIONS SEND OCTOBER REVOLUTION GREETINGS TO USSR

AU081711 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has sent a telegram to the AUCCTU on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, conveying to all the members of the trade unions and the working people of the Soviet Union its most cordial congratulations and best wishes for further success in the socialist building of the country.

"On this occasion," the telegram says, "we again express our satisfaction with the successful development of friendly comprehensive and mutually useful cooperation between our trade unions."

SUNDIC COUNTERS CPSU'S ZAMYATIN ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

LD091805 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] "News of the Day's" foreign policy topic today is: Who is concerned about what and what is being advocated in Kampuchean and around it? Here is Milika Sundic's commentary in connection with the Soviet television program during which viewers' questions were answered by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Last Saturday, the guest on Moscow Television's "Studio Nine" program was Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the International Information Department. This is a very popular program in the Soviet Union. As a person who is well acquainted with international policy, Zamyatin replied to many questions put to him by the program's editor, Prof Dr Valentin Zorin. One of the questions related to Yugoslav press coverage of the events in Kampuchea. In fact, the editor of the "Studio Nine" program read out a question sent to Moscow Television by a worker from Leningrad. The question was formulated thus: In the Yugoslav press, material is published which causes amazement among us, the Soviet people. The subject is the attitude of the Yugoslav press toward the bloody Pol Pot regime.

Even if we believe that the Soviet people had been objectively acquainted with Yugoslav press coverage on various international problems, including the coverage of events in Kampuchea, Leonid Zamyatin's reply has convinced us that not even he told the truth to the worker from Leningrad either.

The Soviet information media have been at pains to give their viewers, listeners and readers a distorted picture of Yugoslavia's position on events in Kampuchea, as they have done on many other occasions. This was also done by Leonid Zamyatin in his reply to the question. And he, as well as the Leningrad worker, says that the Soviet people are confused by the behavior under discussion in connection with the question cited on television, adding that such behavior does not adorn anyone's policy.

First, it should be said that no one in Yugoslavia, neither the press nor the government, has defended the Pol Pot regime. Yugoslavia defends the inalienable right of the people of Kampuchea to decide their own fate themselves, without intervention from outside. We allow for the possibility that the name Pol Pot is linked with the most brutal page in the history of the Khmer people. However, Vietnam, with its so-called internationalist help, has gone one step further. The Khmer people are facing extermination. The pages of their history are today being written by others and in a much more cruel way, not only by Vietnam, but also by those who support it in this. The peace-loving world public really has cause to feel revulsion at what is being done today in Kampuchea in the name of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

At the 34th UN General Assembly, Yugoslavia voted in favor of Democratic Kampuchea's keeping its place in the world organization. This was not a vote of confidence in the Pol Pot government but a vote against the policy of force and of fait accompli and in favor of the right of the people of Kampuchea to be free and independent.

Leonid Zamyatin did not tell this to the worker from Leningrad, nor was he able to read it in the Soviet press. Instead of this, Zamyatin treats voting on a principle as a justification of the Pol Pot regime, with the help of, as he says, formal and legal arguments. What, then, are we to call arguments that justify a policy of force and aggression?